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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. XX NO. 280 BOMBAY THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1932 TWELVE PAGES

POLICE OPEN FIRE ON RAMNAD VILLAGERS

"REPRESSION, LIKE QUACK REMEDIES, BOUND TO FAIL"

Mr. Petit Denounces Ordinance Raj

"UNREST, LOGICAL CONSEQUENCE OF LEGITIMATE GRIEVANCES"

SELF-GOVERNMENT, THE ONLY REMEDY"

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Bombay Legislative Council resumed consideration of the Ordinance Bill and ocupied the whole day in speeches. Mr. J. B. Petit attacked the Bill and the policy of the Government, and gave the choice to the House either to assert themselves as tyrants or helots. He advised Government as a friend that the repressive measures were bound to fail, and were like quack remedies and the only good remedy was to give the country Self-Government.

"NO TYRANT WITHOUT SLAVE"

Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale (Satara) opposed the Bill, and regretted that Government did not invite public criticism before its promulgation. As the press was also gagged they were not able to express their independent and honest views. He, therefore, pointed out to the House that Government had thrown a great responsibility upon them in asking the Council's approval of it. There were already weapons enough in the Government armoury to deal with the situation, and he urged them to use these powers rather than enact special powers by Ordinance.

He then moved an amendment to delete the clause relating to the control of suspected persons, control of posts and telegraphs.

Nawab Shah Rookh Shah Yar Jang Bahadur (nominated) supported the Bill and said by Civil Disobedience movement the revenue of Government as well as exports and imports and textile industry of the country had suffered, and in the interest of the country, Ordinance was necessary.

WARNING TO GOVT.

Mr. J. B. Petit (Millowners' Association) opposed the Bill and struck a note of warning that there was the possibility of the Ordinance being used as an engine of oppresson and tyranny by the executive. They were already in possession of facts showing how ordinances were used in the country. The provisions of the Bill introduced in the House, said Mr. Petit, would bring about suspension of the constitution, negation of the law of the land, and substitution of martial law in place of ordinary law of the land. He (Mr. Petit) was not a Congressman and he advised Government as a friend of the utter inadvisability and great danger of the Ordinance. The Government stated that the Presidency was in a state of revolution and, therefore, emergency powers were necessary. That the law of the land was not adequate to deal with the situation. Mr. Petit denied that there was anything like revolution in the country much less in the Bombay Presidency but there were growing unpopularity and continued feeling of unrest which were misread as revolution. He again assured the House that there was no disloyalty to the Crown, but there was a strong persistent, deliberate and deep-rooted feeling on the part of the people against existing state of affairs. This unrest or national upheaval emphasised Mr. Petit would not be repressed by Ordinances.

"CAUGHT A TARTAR IN CONGRESS".

Instead of proving to the House the necessity and wisdom of applying these powers, arguments were advanced in regard to the efficacy of their use.

Even if the country was in a state of revolution, Mr. Petit averred, there was no necessity to apply these powers, and he assured the House that they would not crush the movement. The Government had caught a Tartar in the Congress, and it was very difficult for them to be relieved of this situation. The Government did not apply ordinary laws of the land and fell back on the Ordinances because for some time past they were n the habit of using ordinances and they were habituated. The position taken up by the Government was in the nature of quack remedy and was bound to fail. The present unrest, said Mr. Petit, was the logical consequence of legitimate grievances of the last 120 years of British rule in India, and unless a change was brought about there was no likelihood of any improvement in the situation.

SWARAJ, ONLY REMEDY.

The only remedy was the grant of self-Government in Central and Provincial Governments, which, he hoped, would clear the country of the dark and huge cloud hanging over the country. Repression had failed in Ireland and Egypt and was bound to fail in India. If, however, the measure was passed into law, it would reduce the people of this Presidency to the position of serfs and helots. It would repeal the constitution, and laws of the land, and restore unfettered powers in the hands of the executive, which would be used, not by high officials of the Secretariat but by the low-grade police. If Government therefore felt absolute necessity for the Ordinance, let them apply to the Viceroy to extend the ordinance or let the Governor himself certify it.

MR. PETIT'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Petit wound up his speech by saying:— "There cannot be a tyrant unless there was a slave, and it is for the House to see whether they are to be tyrant or slaves"

He then moved an amendment to extend the operations of the Bill only for a period of one year.

GOVERNMENT VIEW.

Mr. V. F. Taraporewala, (Advocate-General) then, replying to the debate, said the Ordinance was only a temporary Act enacted to meet certain emergencies. He then gave the history of the last three years of the Civil Disobedience movement, and said peace and tranquility of the country had been stirred up by this movement. If the Congress was defeated this year, it was due to the special form of measures adopted to check the movement. He pointed out that there was a vast difference between the Non-Co-operation movement and the Civil Disobedience movement. The

(Continued On Page 7.)

CHURCHILL ON ROUND TABLE

Conference Has No Power To Effect Agreement

CAN DISCUSS MATTERS WITH GOVT

LONDON, Nov. 23.

In the House of Commons on resumption of debate on Address, Mr. Churchill referred to Geneva, Ottawa and Round Table Conferences and thought very little success had attended them, except the Ottawa conference.

Mr. Churchill added, he would say little about the Round Table Conference because he understood that it was purely consultative and would not commit Parliament, which was in no danger of being informed later that everything had been settled with Indian representatives.

It was a small cultivated assembly with which Government desired to discuss matters. They obviously had no power to effect agreement. He, therefore, did not see any reason to complain that British representatives were so entirely onesided.

MORE GOVERNMENTAL THAN GOVT.

Mr. Churchill asked for the assurance, however, that those who held that provincial experiment should precede the establishment of an All-India Executive, would be fairly represented on the standing joint committee. He did not object to Government having majority on it but it should include the folowers of Mr. Lansbury and Sir Herbert Samuel who in this matter were more Governmental than Government. If they were separatley represented, the character of committee would be distorted.

"WAR MENTALITY RETURING"

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Nov. 23.

In the House of Commons Mr. Churchil in a notable review of European politics declared that rivalries were sharper, military plans more developed than at any time since Locarno and war mentality was returning. But France though armed to the teeth was pacifist to the core. "With wisdom and skill we might not see war in our time." He trusted firstly to the strength of the French Army, secondly pre-occupation of Russia in Far East because of the enormous increase of the Japanese armaments and thirdly, general lothing of war among masses. We had breathing space in which to kindle lights of European goodwill and reconciliation which showed briefly after Locarno. He urged the settlement of the just grievances of the vanquished while victors had ample superiority. Wider and happier prospects for the world would open if the United States guaranteed European countries who took their advice concerning disarmament. Britain could safely follow the United State in guarantees.

Mr. Kelappan In Hospital

CALICUT, Nov. 23.

Mr. Kelappan is now under observation in local general Hospital on account of glandular inflammation of the lower abdomen.

Major Cox, District Medical Officer is attending.—A. P.

Riot Sequel At Church Elections

SEVERAL INJURED 15 ARRESTED

MADRAS, Nov. 23.

Police opened fire on a mob of Roman Catholic Christians at Mookatur, Ramnad District, on Sunday says a Madura message.

It appears that two factions came to a clash following dispute regarding church elections and several persons on either side sustained injuries.

POLICE STONED.

A party of police from Sayalgudi hurried to the spot but were greeted with volleys of stones whereupon they fired several rounds resulting in slight injuries to the rioters.

Armed reserve police pickets have been posted in the village.

Fifteen arrests have been made.
—A. P.

WHERE IS HE?

Bajaj Not Yet At Yeravda?

The following is a copy of the telegram sent by Sjt. Madan Mohan Chaturvedi, on Nov. 22 to the Superintendent of Dhulia Jail:—

SIR HARI SINGH GOUR'S PRESS STATEMENT, BAJAJ REMOVED YERAVDA PLEASE WIRE REALITY.

The following is a copy of the telegram received from Jail, Dhulia on Nov. 22.

INFORM MADAN MOHAN JAMNALAL NOT TRANSFERRED HEALTH USUAL.

The folowing is the Press statement of Sir Hari Singh referred to above:—

"BAJAJ FOR YERAVDA".

NEW DELHI, Nov. 21.

Sir Hari Singh Gour in a statement to press says that he drew the attention of Sir Walter Hudson Home Member of the Bombay Government to the unsatisfactory condition of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj's health, and recommended his release or removal to Yeravda jail for treatment.

Sir Hari Singh has just heard that the Bombay Government have removed Seth Jamnalal Bajaj to the Yeravda jail.—A. P.

The following telegram has been sent to the Private Secretary The Governor of Bombay and the Home Member, Bombay by the Board of the Marwadi Chamber of Commerce, Ltd.:—"Board, Marwadi Chamber, have learnt with anxiety alarming news about Seth Jamnalalji Bajaj's health. Board earnestly request full inquiry and his immediate release."

ORDINANCE BILL IN ASSEMBLY

Congressites In London Hold Meeting

LONDON, November 23.

The news of the progress being made by the Ordinance Bill in the Assembly had a sequel in London where the Congressites held a meeting at which Bengali students were prominent. —Reuter.

SMITH FOR PARIS.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

South African airman, Smith, left Perpignan at 1-38 p.m. 'en route' to Paris and Croydon.—Reuter.

CAMPAIGN FOR "WET" AMERICA

ROOSEVELT'S PROGRAMME

(Special Cable).

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.

Further stage in the campaign for "wet" America was foreshadowed by Mr. Roosevelt at a meeting of Democratic leaders. He is quoted as saying that he would like to see Beer Bill enacted in the December Session of the Congress providing "alcoholic content within limits of constitution" as it is impossible yet to repeal 18th amendment.

Other points in the Roosevelt programme are Farm relief by development plan and reduction of expenditure. Mr. Roosevelt believes that revenue from beer and economy cuts will enable budget to be balanced.

Hoover Not To Recommend Suspension !

LONDON, Nov. 23.

New York.—President Hoover will not recommend suspension of December payments of European Debts, but will urge Congress to create again a debt funding commission with a view to their possible revision, according to the Washington Correspondent of the "New York Times."—Reuter's Special.

News On Other Pages

Shaukat Ali Warns Britain Page 12
Jamnadas Mehta Gagged Page 6
Stop Press Page 5
Bombay Riots in Council page 12
R.T.C. News Page 11

DECEMBER INSTALMENT

British Request To U. S. For Postponement

LONDON, Nov. 23.

No reply has been received from the United States, where Mr. Hoover and Mr. Roosevelt are discussing debts, to the British request for postponement of December instalment of 28 million sterling and officials in London refuse to make any statement except that the announcement attributed to Mr. Hoover that Britain will pay December instalment and no more until the United States Government made a gesture towards considering the general question of debts was not based on any British declaration.

Whatever Washington decides, opinion is hardening in France that France will decline to resume payments in December on the present scale. Her instalment amounts to four million sterling. Italy, on the other hand, is reported to be ready to remit her instalment of 200,000 sterling.—Reuter's Special.

BRITAIN WILLING TO PAY

(Later).

It is understood that President Hoover has informed Mr. Roosevelt that Britain is willing to pay her debt instalment due on December 15 but that unless United States made a gesture towards reconsidering debts, Britain will not pay any more.—Reuter.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

Reuter learns that no statement could be made on the subject of debts until the United States has announced its intentions.—Reuter.

ANOTHER FIELD DAY FOR GOVT.

All Ordinance Bill Amendments Rejected

"WEAPON OF INCALCULABLE DANGER" WARNS KRISHNAMACHARYA

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, Nov. 23.

"A potter was asked to explain why he had failed to do his work properly, and he answered that the reason for his failure was that a dancing girl passed and distracted his attention. Under your Ordinance Bill that dancing girl has to go to jail for failure of duty on the part of the potter".

Thus declared amidst cheers and applause Raja Krishnamacharya whose two speeches were the only ones that really roused interest in the House to-day. The reasons for this were many:

Firstly, Raja Krishnamacharya had not come up when the Bill was discussed previously, secondly he had changed floor and was now sitting behind the Government benches as a non-party man and the scene of attack from behind had not been faced by Government for long and thirdly, Raja's ancedotes were excellently narrated because he spoke from a long and varied experience and created sanction behind him.

"WEAPON OF INCALCULABLE DANGER."

"I can send for judicial records within a week to prove my contention". His charge was that as it is the countryside is at the mercy of subordinate officials that the Ordinance Bill would place in the hands of these officials a weapon for incalculable damage and injury to person and property of ordinary people and lead to miseries. An instance of how the so-called safeguard of previous sanction by the local Government works was described by him in that, when a case came up before the High court, it was discovered that only the Government member-in-charge of the department had signed paper on which two contradictory opinions had been given by two members of Government with the result that prosecution had to be dropped. That showed what a safeguard previous sanction was," he declared, "you accept police words without question."

The proceedings to-day were otherwise dull and the only division of the day showed that opposition had shrunk from 40 to 33 and Government votes had come down from 63 to 61. But the fact that Mr. Hazelett, Chief Government whip had a nap while the House was sitting showed that his task was easy.

WHO IS A PUBLIC SERVANT ?

The Legislative Assembly continued to-day discussion of the Ordinance Bill.

Mr. S. C. Mitra, put Mr. B. Das' question drawing Governments attention to Lord Sankey's appeal to Mahatma Gandhi to come to the path of co-operation. Mr. Haig replied that Governments position had been recently stated by the Secretary of State in the House of Commons.

Mr. Maswood Ahmed: Do Government require for the release of Mahatma Gandhi a written assurance that Mahatma Ganndhi will not revive Civil Disobedience Movement?

Mr. Haig:—I do not think that anything has been said about a written assurance.

Mr. Maswood Ahmed:—Are Government aware that Mahatma Gandhi has restricted his whole effort for the uplift of the Depressed Classes?

Mr. Haig:—I am aware that he is directing his whole attention to that.

Mr. Allabaksh Tiwana, an official member from the Punjab addressing Mr. Maswood Ahmed interjected: "Have you seen today's statement."

GOLD EXPORT.

Sir George Schuster, replying to Mr. Maswood Ahmed stated that from the 22nd September, 1931 to the 29th October 1932 the export of gold from India amounted to approximately ninety-four crores of rupees and the imports of gold into India amounted to two and one-third crores of rupees.

Sir Joseph Bhore replying to Mr. Navalrai said that Government had no reason to suppose that the Ottawa Agreement would injuriously affect carbon and typewriting ribbon manufacturing industry recently started in Karachi

TEMPLE ENTRY QUESTION

The Home Member answering a series of questions regarding the orthodox Hindus' view against temple entry stressed that the policy of Government in the religious matter of controversies was one of neutrality. He further stated that while Government were aware that there was opposition to the proposal that untouchables should be allowed to enter temples, and they were not prepared to give an estimate of the strength of that opposition.

Mr. Harbilas Sarda:—Are the Government aware that the Pushkar temple was thrown open by the Mahant without any protest from orthodox section?

Mr. Haig:—That is a piece of information the House will be glad to receive.

TAMPERING WITH PUBLIC SERVANTS.

Mr. S. C. Mitra moved for deletion of Clause 3 of the Ordinance Bill which refers to tampering with public servants and says: Whoever induces or attempts to induce any public servant to fail in his duty as such servant, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine or with both". Mr. Mitra analysed the language of this clause and held it to be dangerously vague and liable to abuses almost daily.

Mr. B. N. Misra asked the Home Member to produce any single case in which a public servant had failed in his duty by reason of such tampering.

SPORADIC EFFORTS.

Mr. Jadhav (Bombay) who claimed personal knowledge of satyagraha referred to the situation as it developed in Gujarat about two years ago, but dismissed those enormous opprotunites to lowpaid scenes as merely sporadic efforts for which no permanent legislation was necessary. If this clause was included, then it would give officers, especially in mfussil, to frighten and bully innocent people and wreak their vengeance on them.

Raja Bahadur Krishnamachariar, who recently left Nationalist Party, and has taken a seat near nominated members, was loudly

(Continued on page 7.)

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5820

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A 5843

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T R5641

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Indian Soft Coke Cess Committee

Constituted Under Act VIII of 1929

NOTIFICATION

The ATTENTION of the SOFT COKE CESS COMMITTEE has been drawn to the letter of the Indian Coal Merchants' Association. The Committee desire to make it known that the Coke Cess Committee was constituted in order to help Second Class Colliery Owners by manufacturing Soft Coke from coal which they could not otherwise sell and to popularise it as a domestic fuel amongst the general public.

The Committee are satisfied after investigation that at several places Soft Coke was being sold at a very high rate which prevented the general public from using it as a domestic fuel in preference to wood, charcoal and other fuels. The high rate was directly attributed to the fact that before it reached Depot-holders in the mofussil, the coke had to pass through several Agencies, who had no interest either in the Collieries or the Depot-holders. Owing to the bad quality of coke placed in most of the markets up-country people were decidedly adverse to using it and the Soft Coke Propaganda Officers of the Committee experienced great difficulty in overcoming this prejudice. There was also a general complaint about short weights.

The establishment of Depots by the Coke Cess Committee has enabled the public to obtain Soft Coke at a reasonable rate.

It is not the intention of the Committee to trade in Soft Coke, but in order to popularise it as a domestic fuel, it is incumbent on them to see that good fuel is available at a reasonable rate. In accordance with this policy the Committee issued notifications as far back as July, 1930, through the Press all over India stating that the Committee would endeavour to find a market for the Soft Coke and bring Traders into direct touch with the Colliery Owners.

They wish to emphasise that it is not their intention to compete with Coke Dealers, but they do intend to see that the general public obtain coke at a reasonable rate, of a good quality and correct weight.

The Committee would request Depot-holders to purchase Coke direct from Colliery Owners, a list of which will be found in the Committee's publication, dated the 30th June, 1931, or apply to the Secretary, Indian Soft Coke Cess Committee, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

C.S. WHITWORTH,
President.
Indian Soft Coke Cess Committee.
5842.

Notice To Contractors

TENDERS INVITED on or before the 2nd December next for new building construction at Kamatipura by Non-Telugu Contractors, Forms available for Re. 1/- from S. N. HATE, L.C. E.B. Sc., 54, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.
R 8496

Legal Notices

NOTICE

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL

In Insolvency
No. 24 of 1929
Re. CECIL NEWTON NELL
Exparte the Debtor

To

(1) AKBAR Z. AM, late of Dhurrumtolla Street, Calcutta; (2) AMALGAMATED NEWSPAPERS, Ltd., late of Dhurrumtolla Street, Calcutta; (3) AERIAL ADVERTISING TRAVEL & SURVEY AGENCY, Lt., late of No. 2, Lyons Range, Calcutta; (4) ALEXIS & Co., late of Nos. 13, 14 and 15 Municipal Market Calcutta; (5) B. N. BHUR, address not known; (6) ANATH NATH DEY, late of No. 6 Jagannath Ghat Street, Calcutta (7) DHUR & CO., late of 29, Strand Road, Calcutta; (8) GHANSHYAM DAS, late of No. 95, Harrison Road, Calcutta; (9) S. ELLIS, late of No 40 McLeod Street, Calcutta; (10) L. E. ELLIS, late of No. 40, McLeod Street, Calcutta; (11) EFFACER MANUFACTURING CO., late of No. 6, Omda Raja Lane, Calcutta; (12) GARG BROS., late of No. 2/1, Mission Row, Calcutta; (13) N. N. GHOSE, late of Beadon Street, Calcutta; (14) J. L. GANGULI, late of Dhurrumtolla Street, Calcutta; (15) A. P. HAWES late of No. 24, Police Hospital Road, Calcutta; (16) F. S. HURBY, late of 17, Royd Street, Calcutta; (17) HABIL BEARER, late of Champaran; (18) HALDER BROS., late of No. 50, College Street, Calcutta; (19) RAMKUMAR HARDWAR, late of Harrison Road, Calcutta; (20) IMPERIAL ART COTTAGE late of No. 1, Mandir Street, Calcutta; (21) ILLUSTRACIAN MANDAL HAVANA, late of Havana; (22) KALIGHAT UNITED COAL CONCERN, late of Kalighat; (23) KHANNA & CO., late of No. 55, Clive Street, Calcutta; (24) S. B. KUMAR BROS., late of Dhurrumtolla Street, Calcutta; (25) K. K. KAR, late of Strand Road Calcutta; (26) R. K. MULLICK, late of Canning Street, Calcutta; (27) MODERN CHEMICAL WORKS, late of Upper Circular Road, Calcutta; (28) NANDY & CO., late of No. 1/1, Pollock Street, Calcutta; (29) O'ANGLO LUSITANA, Lisbon, Portugal; (30) ORIENTAL BOLTS & NUTS, late of No. 84A, Clive Street, Calcutta; (31) PUBLICITY, address not known; (32) HARI CHARAN RAKHIT & Ors, late of Old Court House Corner, Calcutta; (33) RAMLOGAN SING & BROS., late of No. 3, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta; (34) ROY & CO., late of No. 72 Canning Street, Calcutta; (35) SWARAJ PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO., Ltd., late of British Indian Street, Calcutta; (36) SINHA & CO., address not known; (37) SUN PRESS, late of Bowbazar Street, Calcutta; (38) SWATANTRAM, late of No. 173, Harrison Road, Calcutta; (39) TITTO MISTRY, late of No. 3, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta; (40) VAKIL, late of No. 173 Bowbazar Street, Calcutta; (41) R. & C. WILLIAMS, late of No. 3, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta; (42) P. S. WARDEN & CO., Ltd., late of Dalhousie Square East, Calcutta; (43) WILLSDON PAPER AND CANVAS Ltd., late of Garstin Place, Calcutta; (44) Miss PETERS, late of No. 33, Elliot Road, Calcutta; (45) R. C. PAKRASHI address not known; all creditors of the abovenamed Insolvent mentioned in his schedule of affairs and all of whose present whereabouts are not known.

TAKE NOTICE that the hearing of the abovenamed Insolvent's application for discharge is fixed before the Registrar-in-Insolvency, High Court, Calcutta for TUESDAY, the 6th day of December 1932, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. If you wish to oppose the discharge of the said Insolvent, you must first file your claim supported by affidavit in the undersigned's Office and then attend at the time and place abovementioned.

Official Assignee of Calcutta.
10, Old Post Office Street,
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5841

Public Notices

Notice To Consignees

S. S. "SURABAYA MARU."

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival here on 23rd November 1932, from Japan via ports 'en route' and requested to present Bills of Lading for counter-signature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

Public Notices

Notice To Jurymen

GENTLEMEN of the COMMON JURY summoned for the Current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on THURSDAY morning the 24th instant at 11 o'clock (S.T.)

KIKABHAI PREMCHAND
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 23rd November, 1932.
5846

Legal Notices

In the High Court of Judicature At Bombay

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

SUIT NO. 842 of 1932.

G. SCHNEIDER & SOHNE, G.M.B.H., a Company, incorporated in Germany and having its Registered Office in Ettlingen Baden, Germany .... Plaintiffs

vs.

TULLOCKCHAND & SHAPOORJI, a firm of 59, Appollo Street, Fort, Bombay ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have instituted a suit in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant under order XXXVII, rule 2 of the Civil Procedure Code for Rupees 6266-7 for principal and interest due to them at the foot of the Bills of Exchange respectively for £234-18-10 and £219-8-8 and dated the 26th June 1931 and 20th July 1931 respectively and further interest at the rate aforesaid on Rs. 3265-6 from 9th December 1931 and on Rs. 2982-9 from 12th December, 1931 at 9 per cent per annum on the said principal sum to the date of the decree; you are hereby summoned to apply to this Court within ten days from the service hereof exclusive of the day of such service, for leave to appear and defend the suit and to appear and defend in pursuance of such leave if granted. In default of your obtaining such leave or of appearance and defence in pursuance thereof, the Plaintiffs will be entitled to obtain a decree for any sum not exceeding the sum of Rupees 6,266-7 and interest as aforesaid and on judgment and the sum of Rupees 200 for costs.

Leave to appear and defend may be obtained on an application made within the time aforesaid to the Sitting Judge in Chambers upon your paying into Court the sum herein mentioned or upon affidavits disclosing such facts as the said Judge may deem sufficient to support the application within the meaning of Order XXXVII, rule 3 of the said Code the 21st day of June, 1932.

Messrs. LITTLE & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
5845

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SALE THIS DAY
AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE OF PROPERTY AT NISHANPADA CROSS LANE.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Mahimtura & Co., Attorneys for the Transferees and on account and at the risk of Bai Aminabai widow of Kazi Mahomed Esmail, Abdul Razak Kazi Mahomed Esmail and Bai Khatizabai daughter of Kazi Mahomed Esmail and Bai Hafizabai widow of Kazi Rahimtulla alias Fakir Mahomed Bin Kazi Fatehmahomed Porbundari, the heirs and legal representatives of the said Kazi Mahomed Esmail Bin Kazi Rahimtulla (deceased) in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said Transferees under the Indenture of Mortgage dated 21st May 1917 and Further Charge dated 23rd day of August 1917 and Transfer of Mortgage dated 28th day of April 1931 sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Property on Thursday the 24th November 1932 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the Premises.

All that piece of Fazandari land the Fazandar whereof is Khoja Ladhabhai Ebrahim with dwelling house at Nishanpada Cross Lane, admeasuring 197 Square Yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of land Revenue under New Survey No. 3184 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward Nos. 3222-3223-3224-3225 Street Nos. 4-5-6-23-25-27 and Cadastral Survey No. 1597 of Mandvi Division.

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TOM WALLS
in
"A NIGHT LIKE THIS"

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Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure
Borneo Maru	9th Nov.	25th Nov.
Sourabaya ,,	23rd ,,	7th Dec.
Fuku ,,	26th ,,	10th ,,
Paris ,,	9th Dec.	23rd ,,
Argun ,,	24th Dec.	7th Jan.
Hague ,,	8th Jan.	21st ,,

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MAE CLARKE
A soulful drama of a girl of the streets who is chastened by the fire of pure love.
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SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.
Bombay, Nov. 23.
Col de Lana, Raimande, Shanghai.
Sourabaya Maru, Inove, Kobe.

DEPARTURE.
Bombay, Nov. 24.
Almedi, Sulleman, Penang and Singapore.
Gharinda, Hamilton, Calcutta.
Varela, Forsyth, Busrah.
Strathaird, Townshend, Sydney

LOADING.
Bombay, Nov. 23.
Steamer Baroda for Busrah.
Steamer Strathaird for Sydney.
Steamer British Inventer for Abadan.
Steamer Sourabaya Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Jalajyoti for Karachi.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Strathaird.— The P and O S N Coy's English mail steamer Strathaird is expected to arrive here to-day at about 12 a.m. from London with the outward mails of the 10th instant, a general cargo and 567 passengers and hence she will sail on the same day for Sydney, etc.

S.S. Col de Lana.—The Lloyd Trading Coy's steamer Col de Lana arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai with a general cargo.

S.S. Sourabaya.—The O S K steamer Sourabaya Maru arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe with a general cargo.

S.S. Gharinda—The B I S N Co's steamer Gharinda will sail to-day for Calcutta with a general cargo.

S.S. Varala—The B I S N Co's steamer Varala will sail to-day for Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, November 23.
RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
In full-pressed Yesterday. Since 1st September

Bales.		This year.
Khandesh	177	10,063
Central India	100	10,139
Barsi & Nagar	183	8,938
Hyderabad-Gaorani ..		2,472
Berar	607	19,782
Central Provinces	290	4,976
Total Oomras	1,357	56,370
Dholera		35,279
N.-W. Provinces ...		1,238
Rajputana	271	9,481
Sindh-Punjab		3,879
Broach		4,893
Coompta and Dharwar		30,739
Westerns-Northerns		32,862
Cocoanada		.....
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		7,999
Persian		2,215
American		4,124
Egyptian and African		19,505
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		.....
Total	1,628	208,594

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
Bombay, November 23.
In full-pressed Yesterday. 1st Sept. to 17th Nov.

Bales.		This year.
Europe	1,583	72,330
Japan and China	223	134,038
Coast Ports	50	3,623
Up-country by Rail ..		24,895
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		3,283
Total	1,856	238,174

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 15 December, 2016

Around And About The Theatre Land

National reconstruction in life and thought, art and culture, cannot and should not remain casual. It cannot and should not depend on chance of charity. It must preserve the standards of its distinction and advance with the advancing times. The immense, almost infinite, possibilities of the Theatre as a dynamic power for national regeneration, are yet practically and systematically unexplored. The Theatre cannot any longer remain isolated from life and thought, art and culture, national and international. The screen and the stage, music and dancing, literature, painting, settings, scenic construction and costume-design and the various activities and thoughts of the Theatreland which mould and influence national education and endeavour—all demand now constant and systematic attention. These columns are meant to ensure that attention.

The Motion Picture Industry

Is Heavily Handicapped

By Our Art And Dramatic Critic

A well-known film-producer revealed to me the fact not unsupported by figures, that it is not seldom cheaper to produce Indian pictures, with Indian players and Indian materials outside India. He had no interest in exaggerating either the skill or the efficiency he observed in the foreign studios or their wide ranged equipment. The gain in time and efficiency he maintained not without reason, was a gain in prestige and ultimately, of course, in money as well. He was an intelligent and educated producer, capable of comparing as well as taking notes. And, he will certainly be supported by other wide-awake producers who are eager to assert their progressive claims.

* * * *

The studio plants, players and not the least publicity, require a radical re-adjustment to film demands that are no longer merely national. One of the most effective ways in which the freedom of the progressive producer is definitely curtailed could be observed in the conditions in India under which the pictures are distributed and exhibited.

* * * *

The Motion Picture Society of India has in the representation it has addressed to the Government of India in regard to the penalising effects of the Ottawa Agreement on the industry rightly pointed the main difficulties confronted by the enterprising producer.

* * * *

The sudden introduction of the talking pictures, the equally sudden thirty per cent. rise in the price of the raw film materials, the extremely limited number of cinema houses requisitely wired for the talkies, the trade depression and the low-purchasing power of the public, have all led to the diminishing returns to the industry which could only checkmate all enterprise and progress the diminishing returns are a terror not less to the producer and distributor than the exhibitor of the pictures.

* * * *

Despite these unquestionably heavy handicaps, the cinema industry has struggled bravely and continued to push its progressive ideas. The fact that within the space of a decade from 1921 to 1932 the number of cinema houses has risen from 148 to 675, that the industry has been able to secure the investmen of nearly three crores of rupees, that it supports not less than sixty-five thousand persons dependent on the industry for their bread speaks volumes for those who have been all these years maintaining the industry against tremendous odds.

* * * *

But the Ottawa Agreement, proposing, as it does, an appreciable increase in the import duty for non-British photographic goods would be the last straw. It would break the camel's back. For the raw film materials are as it is well-known, imported in this country mostly from America and and Germany.

* * * *

This is, decidedly, an incredibly ironic comment on the recommendations of the Indian Cinematograph Committee appointed some years back by the Government of India. Their recommendations as the Motion Picture Society points out, clear and direct. The Committee considered the necessity of allowing duty free import of raw film materials as 'axiomatic'. And, it was a sound economic and industrial proposition for the Fiscal Commission of 1921-22 laid down quite unambiguously the fundamental principle national economies when it maintained that raw materials required for Indian industry should be ordinarily free."

* * * *

The Government have hitherto failed to offer any support or even relief outlined in the Cinematograph Committee. The huge entertainment tax, for example, has meant no return to the people who help to earn it.

* * * *

The Motion Picture Society of India rightly maintain that it is only to the advantage of the Government of India that it should free the industry from all unnecessary restrictions against its full development and advancement. They rightly again maintain with obvious and irrefutable logic that if the restrictions on the import of raw film materials proposed to be imposed by the Ottawa Agreement are finally disapproved, the consequent prosperity of the industry will mean very definitely an increase in the total revenue to the Government both in the form of entertainment tax and of the duty from the consequent inevitable increase of imported raw materials.

* * * *

The closely reasoned plea submitted by the Motion Picture Society of India is certainly unanswerable. Its case is complete and unchallengeable. And, there is no conceivable reason why the Government of India should shatter the already over-burdened industry with the increase in import duties proposed by the Ottawa Agreement. It is unjustifiable, in principle and singularly ruinous in practice.

LEADING PERSONAL TRAITS

OF ERNST LUBITCSH

Born in Berlin forty-one years ago next January, Ernst Lubitsch started life as a clerk in his father's tailoring shop. At nineteen, he played small parts for Max Reinhardt, producer of 'Sumurun' and 'The Miracle', entering a Berlin film studio in 1913 as a comedian. He remained unknown outside Germany until 1919 when his spectacular picture "Madame du Barry" ('Passion') with Pola Negri electrified London and broke down the prejudice against ex-enemy films. In 1923, Lubitch went to Hollywood to direct Mary Pickford in 'Rosita'. Among his best-known pictures are "The Marriage Circle", "Forbidden Paradise" "The Patriot" "Love Parade", "Monte Carlo", "One Hour With You" and "The Man I Killed", the last of which will be released next week.

Hollywood is full of clever amusing likeable people but of all the many happy friendships that I made during my three and a half years' stay in the film city there is not one that I valued quite so highly as my association with Ernst Lubitsch.

That is why I am gladly accepting the invitation of the Editor of Film Weekly to set down my impressions of the work and personality of this outstanding genius of the cinema.

To write about a superman is not an easy task. You must make allowances for my unprofessional pen if I fail to envisage for you the full proportions of one who is, by any standard of estimation, a very great personage.

THE LOVABLE ERNST.

This quality of greatness, I may add, is marked as clearly in Ernst, the lovable human being, as in Lubitsch, the creator of memorable screen entertainments.

Everybody has seen and marvelled at the best Lubitsch pictures, but I sometimes wonder whether filmgoers realise how important a part their director has played in making the screen play what it is to-day. The filmgoer who sees only the finished picture may often find it difficult, if not impossible, to separate the respective contributions of the director, the star, the author and the many other workers who have all collaborated in the production. He may be perplexed to distinguish between the real reputations and the spurious ones, which —while they last— are often all too widely and blatantly advertised.

Let me point out, therefore, that Lubitsch is all he is reputed to be—and more. His mind dominates and directs every stage of the production from the moment the story is roughed out on paper until the completed picture is ready for the screen.

If you moved in Hollywood studio circles you would quickly realise that by people who really know the facts Lubitsch is regarded with an admiration—amounting almost to veneration—that is almost unique. There is hardly a star in Hollywood who would not think it a privilege—and would acknowledge the fact with humility—to be directed by this astonishing little German. There is scarcely a director who is not prepared to "take off his hat" to the Master."

When I recall my first meeting with Ernst Lubitsch in 1928 I form a mental picture of a small, dark man in a bathing suit, a lock of blue-black hair falling over his forehead, a knowing twinkle in his raven eye, and a huge black cigar embedded in the corner of his humorous mouth. Our encounter took place in the garden of his Hollywood home in Beverly Drive, Beverly Hills, on a blazing hot Californian afternoon.

During the months which followed I saw a good deal of the great director. Ernst had just bought two horses, and was pleased to find someone keen enough on riding to accompany him before breakfast up the mountain tracks winding steeply through the shrub and cactus and down the canyons along the dried-up river beds. He had never ridden before, but, in spite of his short legs (he rode a grey with a back as broad as a big drum!), he got along famously, and would gallop fearlessly over the roughest country.

Considering that he is paid $30,000 for each of his pictures, and that he makes two or three a year, Ernst's home life is very simple. Besides his house in Beverly Drive, he has a small beach house at Malibu, but practically his only extravagance is his stable. After his films I believe his horses mean more to him than anything else.

Though he has a scornful hatred of ostentation and all other shams (as you can tell from his pictures), Ernst is a kind and genial host to his friends. He is, however, a man of strong likes and dislikes, masterful and sometimes quicktempered, and above all, no respecter of persons. I have seen him treat a stage hand with the affectionate camaraderie of a brother, and the next moment whip with blistering irony a famous artist whom he happened to consider too self-important.

Ernst is a thorough German—and proud of it (he is still a German citizen). It is natural, therefore, that his home should be a centre of Hollywood's German colony, though "foreigners" are by no means excluded. Indeed a Lubitsch party is an evening in Cosmopolis with fifty guests talking ten different languages with fifty different accents.

FILMS AND POLITICS.

Although Ernst loves to be surrounded by congenial spirits, he could not be called a great talker. He listens intently with his bright eyes fastened on the speaker, occasionally interjecting a guttural comment. The two subjects which stir him most readily to eloquence are films and politics. No, I won't discuss his views, except by remarking that he is not a Hitlerite.

As a means of expression Ernest prefers music to speech. He is a fine pianist and a good 'cello' player. In his personal habits he is simple—even Spartan. His only intemperance is cigar smoking, with which, if he is not careful, he will kill himself.

Of Ernst's family life it would be impertinent for me to write too fully. Although his marriage terminated unfortunately, it was, I believe, a happy one while it lasted. The former Mrs Lubitsch had been a small-part actress in Berlin and had two sons when she married him. No father could have been nicer to these two boys than Ernst.

After the divorce Ernst became engaged for a time to Ona Munson, to whom he was sincerely devoted.. He is not, however, a "ladies' man." Although woman find him a charming companion with an uncanny insight into feminine psychology (as his films prove), he prefers the role of friend to that of lover. He is, I may add, an exceptionally moral man and very far from being the light-emotioned Lothario that you might imagine him from his flippant and cynical treatment of love in so many of his films.

Warm-hearted though he is in his human relations, the grand passion of Ernst's life is moving pictures. The only time I ever saw him gravely upset was on the morning after the premier of "The Love Parade", when he was anxiously awaiting the press notices. By an unlucky chance the first criticism to arrive was the only really unfavourable one written about that great picture. After reading it poor Ernst would eat no breakfast, and moped about in the deepest dejection until, later, glowingly eulogistic reports assured him that the film was a triumph. He is very critical himself, and I think the proudest moment of my theatrical career was when, on the opening night of "The Silver Cord", in which I played last year on the stage in Los Angeles, a huge cigar followed by a swarthy, smiling face appeared round my dressing-room door after the second act, and "Vell done, Johnie, you're splendid!" fell on my delighted ears.

I am sure Ernst will forgive me for recalling this incident, which I mention merely as evidence of the all-absorbing seriousness with which he takes his work.

HE IS SERIOUS.

This seriousness is largely due, no doubt, to the struggles he had before becoming famous. Many an evening I have sat and listened to anecdotes of his boyhood days. Among them was the story of one of his earliest engagements at the Savoy Theatre, London, where he appeared as a grotesque dancer in "Sumurun". He had very little money and could not speak one word of English, while his whole worldly possessions were contained in a small suitcase made of papier-mache. He occupied a poky little room in the cheapest lodging-house he could find. It was dirty and cold, but Ernst could not afford a fire.

Besides being the chief author of his pictures, Lubitsch might also be described as their chief actor. It is a notable fact that he plays every scene himself with words and gestures to show his players exactly the way he wants it done. An essential qualification of his artists is, therefore, that they shall be able—and willing—to imitate.

Not every artist likes the Lubitsch method, which tends to make them puppets rather than creators. It was a difference of opinion as to the proper function of an actor which led on two occasions to the replacement of Clive Brook by Ronald Colman and of Warner Baxter by Monte Blue.

To those who understand him, however, Lubitsch is the ideal director with whom they find it a joy to collaborate. His relations with Chevalier, Jeanette Macdonald, and others who have shared his greatest successes are the most delightful to be foound in any Hollywood studio.

Though he has proved his genius in the invention of musical films, few people outside the studios realise how deeply Lubitsch is influenced by music in his work. He believes that all screen plays should be conceived musically, and that many stories could best be told in musical form from start to finish and I think musical films will be his principal occupation in the future.—"Film Weekly".

THE WOMAN WHO NEVER LOST A FRIEND

NOR SCORNED "LOW DEGREES"

The truth of Shakespeare's quotation can readily be illustrated by examples within our own experience.

We have all known people who, when they "got on," found their old friends and helpers so much "inferior." We can all cite cases where material success has turned the heads of some of our old friends—perhaps, I should say acquaintances.

The screen is no exception. Indeed many an actor and actress has "scorned the low degrees" by which he or she ascended.

Success is a terrific strain on the human mind. Somehow the rarified atmosphere of fame does things to most people.

It is, therefore to the eternal credit of the radiant Marion Davies that she has never forgotten the days when she really appeared in the Ziegfeld Follies on Broadway.

Time and talent have carried her far and high since that day when she climbed on to a tinselled star and was lifted out of the chorus of a Ziegfeld Broadway show.

THE EGO.

She has withstood all the pressure which stardom exerts on the human ego. Attainment for her as been a means of bringing benefit to others. It has made her even more human and sympathetic.

Her beneficences are too numerous to mention. Besides she would not have them mentioned. The helping hand she is ever extending is an anonymous one.

And nothing finer can be said of anyone than this which is very true of her—she has never lost a friend. Her cronies and friends are the girls she knew in the old Follies days. Whether or not they have scaled the heights to stardom, on stage or screen, the fact that they once were her friends has kept them steadfastly in her regard.

There is no actress on the screen who has worked harder to perfect herself in her art than Marion Davies. She is a veritable dynamo of energy whenever she sets out to do a thing. She puts as much effort into preparing for a single sequence in a picture, as some stars expend on the whole part they play.

DRAMATIC GREATNESS.

Edmund Goulding, famous director of Grand Hotel says she is more than a comedienne. He claims that she can be a great dramatic actress.

Goulding's study of the golden-haired twinkling Davies personality dates back to a party at which Goulding was one of many notables attending.

"At that party" he relates "Charlie Chaplin and Marion Davies were downing. It was a charade. Miss Davies was despondent lady standing at the river's bank and Charlie Chaplin played an old broken-down actor. Recognising the antiquity of the episode people had been laughing.

Then, suddenly they stopped. The joke had become a poignant thing. It was not Marion Davies playing a game. It was in truth the forlorn woman by the river's side. It was not Charlie Chaplin, but a tragic broken figure.

"When they finished there was a hush. There was no applause. Sixty or more of the screen's best people, jaded with things dramatic, sat spellbound.

"A great many people knew then that Marion Davies was an actress.

"I was there and I have never forgotten that part.

"Marion Davies has the elements of greatness, but she is like a thoroughbred at the post. The one way to bring out the best in her, in directing her, is to let her direct herself.

"Sensitive she is, possibly a little hard to get to the post, but once off, and ridden with a light rein, never restrain her.

"She possesses that gossamer, willowy quality that Lillian Gish brought so successfully to the silent screen. Marion Davies has it in her voice. Leave her alone. Let her known what it's all about; then turn her loose and she's brilliant.

SENSITIVE, NOT INDIFFERENT.

A light feeling of self-consciousness, so characteristic of finely sensitive people, is often mistaken, on the set, for indifference. But Marion Davies has no 'side', no prefence. She is direct and honest and hard working. She has all the tenacity of purpose of Garbo, plus those elusive qualities which give her an individuality even amongst stars."

This is what a director, who knows his screen from every angle—that of the writer, actor, director, and even producer—says about her.

Many things point to the fact that Miss Davies may fulfil Edmund Goulding's belief and become a dramatic actress. She has won all the laurels there are to be won in comedy, and it has been remarked that many of the high moments in her comedies have been dramatic ones.

Miss Davies believes in doing nothing unless it is well done. This is true of her in play as well as work. In tennis, horseback-riding or any other diversion to which she applies herself, she shines.

And those who have heard her discuss literature, sociology, and other subjects with persons who really are authorities know that she certainly has not neglected the mental and cultural side of her development.

Her interests are wide and she finds time to become accomplished in all her manifold interests. She has even been successful in business investments, largely because of her close personal attention to their details.

But, of all her possessions, Miss Davies prizes her friendships most highly. In the number and length of them she ranks first among those who have won success in Hollywood.

And that after all, is the finest tribute that one can pay any star.—"Film Pictorial."

Clue to No. 2 (Butter)—All children prefer Polson's Butter.
"Mind . . 3 . . 4 . . . . 7 . . . . 4 . . . . . 9"

A "caption" is selected for this picture, but the actual words are withdrawn and replaced by dots. Each dot denotes a letter and each group of dots represents a word, for example: "Daddy, I want to whisper" would look like this:—Daddy . I . . 4 . 2 . . . . . 7. It is left to the ingenuity of competitors to find the words that fit each series of dots for the above and three other pictures to follow. Watch for these pictures each week and in between enjoy Polson's Coffee and Butter. Four pictures with hidden captions form the entire competition which is divided into 2 parts. Part one for No. 1 and No. 3 make one complete entry for the Coffee competition. Part two for No. 2 and No. 4 make one complete entry for the Butter competition. These pictures Nos. 1, 2, 3 & 4, will appear in rotation in this paper once per week on the 'same day' until the middle of December. Competitors must find the four hidden captions and each entry must be accompanied by one Present ticket from a 1 lb. Polson's Coffee tin for the Coffee section and from a 1 lb. Polson's Pasteurised Butter tin for the Butter section. Otherwise it is not eligible for prizes. Make as many entries as you please. The title for each picture has been decided on and is kept in a sealed cover. If no competitor submits the exact titles as previously laid down the nearest will get the prizes. Prizes are 1st in each section Rs. 500; 2nd Rs. 150; 3rd Rs. 50; 10 Prizes of Rs. 20 each and 10 Prizes of Rs. 10 each. Total, Rs. 2000. Please forward all entries to Polson Mfg. Co., 211/219, Frere Road, (Post Box No. 367), Fort, Bombay to arrive before 31st December, 1932, the date the competition closes. Print name and address clearly and mark your envelope "Competition." Our decision must be considered as final and no correspondence will be entered into. Results will be published in this paper on 21st January, 1933.

Hemobin Syrup

Powerful Blood Regenerator

For the treatment of

ANÆMIA

It is also indicated in general debility and during convalescence as a tonic.

BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS LD., CALCUTTA

Bombay Agents :—Orient Drug Agency, Princess St.

FOR COUGH & COLD OF ALL ORIGINS **KHANSOL** THE INSTANTANEOUS COUGH-SYRUP

FIRST DOSE GIVES RELIEF

MAHANT CHARANDAS & SONS LTD. LAHORE.

NO INCENTIVE TO OPERATE IN AMERICAN COTTON

Trade Buying And Long Liquidation

PROFESSIONALS WATCHING DEVELOPMENTS

BOMBAY, November 23.

Speculative operators find no incentive at present to induce themselves to operate on either side.

Prices have declined about three and half cents from the highest level reached during last September and naturally majority of operators do not favour the short side.

On the other hand much disturbed international financial and political situation is discouraging Bulls from taking any bold step towards the constructive side:—

In the meantime scattered hedge selling and trade demand are influencing the course of prices. We still favour the Bull side as it appears that most of the bearish factors are discounted.

There is no fresh development in American Cotton markets calling for attention. Professional operators are awaiting fresh developments and only business passing at present in some hedge selling and trade buying. Prices are fluctuating within a narrow range withoht any definite tendency.

The New York Cotton futures market yesterday opened at about the lowest level of the day at a decline of one point. There was scattered trade demand during the first hour and prices reached the highest level of the day when January was quoted 7 points above the opening level. The demand was satisfied by long liquidation which assumed important volume in the afternoon. The improvesent registered during the early part of the day was lost and the market closed irregular at a rise of one point to a decline of 2 points. Spot Cotton prices closed unchanged at 6.15c

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed unchanged to a decline of one point. Spot Cotton prices closed unchanged at 6.08c

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened steady at a rise of 3 points on scattered American straddle buying. Prices were influenced by changes in Sterling Cross rate. There was some trade calling during the last hour and the market closed unchanged to a rise of one point. Middling America Spot Cotton prices closed at a rise of 4 points at 5.54d. per lb.

East Indian Cotton futures ruled quiet and closed at a decline of 3 to 2 points with January 5.98 and March 4.94d.

Sakel Egyptian futures ruled easy and closed at a decline of 6 to 7 points. Spot Sakel prices advanced 3 points at 7.66d.

Upper Egyptian futures were comparatively steady and closed unchanged. Spot prices advanced one point at 7.13d.

The Alexandria Cotton futures market was quiet but steady. Sakels declined 4 points but Ashmouni futures advanced 10 points.

SHORT TERM MORATORIUM.

Messrs. hos. Smith & Co. state. The market continues very quiet with small fluctuations in the absence of any decisive result on the International financial situation. Yesterday a meeting took place between Hoover and Roosevelt but no decision has yet been announced.

According to a private cable it is reported trade and financial interests have suggested a short-term moratorium pending the World's Economic Conference, should Britain agree to certain preliminary tariff and disarmament proposals.

In view of the American Treasury's big deficit Congress attitude still remains uncertain. however London advices indicate, if Britain is forced to pay a fresh loan may be raised, and should this prove to be the case it may temporarily effect security prices rather than cause any serious depreciation in Sterling.

The general opinion however seems to be that some temporary relief will be given by America pending the discussions on the other International problems.

Although patience is being required we believe purchases made around present prices will later show good profits.

UPWARD MOVEMENT.

"Speculation for the rise has been negligible, though the recent action of the market, the expanding trend of consumption, decreasing ideas of the size of the crop, and the belief that the peak of hedge-selling has passed are reducing operations for a decline, causing speculative shorts to cover. There is no disposition to look for a substantial advance pending the Presidential election, but the conviction is increasing that the next important movement will be upward; it is anticipated that fixation by spinners and the lifting of short hedges by merchants will exceed the institution of fresh hedge sales."—"The M. G. Commercial."

PRIVATE CABLES.

New York January Highest 6.17 (11-2 a.m.) lowest 6.10 (opening).

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York:—Liquidation. Switching. Price fixing. Hedging light.

New York:—Speculative interests find no incentive at present to induce them to operate on either side. Longs liquidating in the near months. Market is being favourably influenced by good trade demand Hedging decreasing. Believe that purchases around present levels or on any further declines should be made.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Nov. 22.

December	6.04—.01
January	6.11
March	6.22+.01
May	6.31—.01
Middling Spot	6.15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Nov. 22.

December	6.03
January	6.11+.01
Middling Spot	6.08

NEW YORK, 10–55 a.m.
(As known in Liverpool closing time):—

January	6.15
March	6.26
May	6.35

NEW YORK: NOON CALL.

January	6.16
March	6.26
May	6.36

NEW YORK COTTON: DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Nov. 22.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all P.S. Ports	86.000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	4.000
Day's Exports to the Continent	18.000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, November 22.

	Opening	Closing
October 1932		
November 1932		5.26—
December 1932		5.24—
January 1933	5.26	5.23—
February 1933		5.24—
March 1933	5.28	5.25+.01
April 1933		5.25+.01
May 1933	5.29	5.26—
June 1933		5.26—
July 1933		5.27—
August 1933		5.28—
September 1933		5.28—
October 1933		5.29—
November		5.30—
Middling Spot		5.54+.04

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, November 22.

Sakellaridis:	
November	7.33
December	7.28
January 1933	7.37
March 1933	7.47
May 1933	7.54
July 1933	7.61
October 1933	7.71
F.G.F. Spot	7.66

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, November 22.

Broach Fully good (good staple)	5.15
Fine (good staple)	5.27
Superfine (good staple)	5.39
C.P. Oomra, good (No. 1 staple)	5.24
Superfine (No. 1 staple)	5.39
Choice (No. 1 staple)	5.54
Bengal, good	4.46
Fully good	4.56
Fine	4.66
Scinde, fully good	4.56
Fine	4.66
Superfine	4.76

Bombay Cotton

HEAVY BUYING BY BAZAR

Sequel To China War

Bombay, Nov. 23.

In sympathy with quiet advices from New York, the local market opened as expected at Rs. 212/4 for Broach A/M. delivery. At the opening there was scattered business and prices fluctuated within a range of annas four only.

This dull and featureless opening was followed by active buying by Bazar operators. There were reports of fighting in China and this news influenced heavy buying.

Prices in the local market were higher as compared with America cotton prices, but owing to the existence of a large short interest in the local market against straddle purchases of American cotton there was scarcity of contracts and prices advanced to Rs. 215. Later on there was some liquidation and prices declined to Rs 211.

Liverpool opened steady at unchanged quotations but the local market ruled quiet on scattered long liquidation and finally closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M.	213/8
Oomra D/J.	191/8
Oomra March	190
Bengal D/J.	172/4
Bengal March	173

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, Nov. 23.

242 Dawn Mill Wardha 185½
39 Do Wun 169
60 Ralli Bros. Baramati 206½
23 Dawn Mill Sailu 171
24 Bhavani Lakhmidas Nandurbar 174½
74 Narshinagshi Neemuch 184
32 Mithabhai Nathoo Bhilwara 40 off
40 Lal India Nimbahera 40 off
110 Dawn Mill Halda 163
11 Tayo Fedder Gadag 213

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, November 23.

	New.	Old
Bengal Superfine		170
Bengal Fine		165
Bengal F.G.		160
Sindh-Punjab Fine		165
Sindh-Punjab F. G.		160
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	210	190
Nagpur-Savner Fine	210	190
Yeotmal Fine	205	185
Arvi Fine	205	185
Ellichpur Fine	203	180
Amraoti Fine	200	180
Khamgaon Akola Fine	200	180
Mulkapur Fine	195	175
Khandesh Fine	192	170
Muthia F.G.		165
Jalna Sailu F.G.		170
Burwah Sanavad F.G.		130
Ujjain Shujaulpur F. G.		175
Broach F.G.		200
Punjab American		200
Punjab American mix		190
Cambodia		255
Miraj Sangli		205
Compta Good		205
Bagalkot		200
Jinja		
Busoga		310
Kampala		315

COTTON DELIVERY CONTRACTS

Bombay, November 23.

	Dec.	Jan.
Bengal Fine	+ 7	+ 5.
Wardha	+17	+14
Arvi	+10	—18
Khamgaon	+ 8	+ 4.
Khandesh	—	—3 1/4
Mathia	—	—14.
Khandesh	—	—3 1/4

Broach Feb. +Rs. 10; March +Rs. 8.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, November 23.

F.P. Bales.	1932–33.	1931–32.
Receipts to date 22|11|32	4336000	4869000
Receipts Yesterday 22|11|32	86000	37000
Exports to date 22|11|32	2744000	2619000
Stock at Ports 18|11|32	4689000	4730000
Stock at Interior Towns 18|11|32	2249000	2176000
Stock at Liverpool 18|11|32	741000	728000
Visible Supply 18|11|32	9369000	8952000
Quantity in Sight 18|11|32	6733000	7735000
Quantity out of Sight 18-11-32	4141000	3983000

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.
Bombay, Nov. 23.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 32/13 Highest Rs. 33/5 Closing Rs. 33/2.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 32/9/6 Highest Rs. 33/5 Closing Rs. 33/1

LONDON PRODUCE.
London Nov. 22.

Cottonseed Bombay (Hull) c.i.f. per ton. Nov.-Dec. sellers £12-5-0.

Castorseed Bombay (Hull) c.i.f. per ton Nov.-Dec. sellers £12-5-0.

Rapeseed Toria Hull-Continent per ton. Nov.-Dec. sellers £12-0-0.

LONDON GOLD.
London. Nov 22.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. £6-6-1.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Nov. 23.

B.C. RATE—
T.T. 1\|6 3\|32.
D.D. 1\|6 3\|32.
LONDON BANKS SELLING—
T.T. 1\|6 5\|32 Nov.
D.D. 1\|6 5\|32
T. T. 1/6 1/8 Feby.
LONDON BANKS BUYING—
T.T. 1\|6 7\|32.
D.D 1\|6 7\|32.
3 Mos 1\|6 9\|32 Nov\|Feby.
3 Mos. 1\|6 1\|4 March\|April.
NEW YORK B C. RATE—
T. T 405.
NEW YORK BANKS SELLING—
T T 403.
NEW YORK BANKS BUYING—
T. T. 400
PARIS BANKS SELLING—
D. D 630.
PARIS BANKS BUYING—
D. D 640
AMSTERDAM BANKS SELLING—
D. D 61 1/2.
JAPAN BANKS SELLING—
T T 82 1-2
JAPAN BANKS BUYING—
60 days 79.
HONG KONG BANKS SELLING—
D. D 91 7/8.
SHANGHAI BANKS SELLING—
D. D. 119 3/4.
SINGAPORE BANKS SELLING—
D D 154 5\|8.
JAVA BANKS SELLING—
D. D. 61 5/32.
BERLIN BANKS SELLING—
D D 103
CROSS RATES—
New York/London 3.27 22nd inst.
Shanghai/London 1/9 9/16 23rd inst.
Japan/London Closed 23rd inst.
London/Paris 83.53 22nd inst.
London/Belgium 23.58 2nd inst.
London/Switzerland 16.99 22nd inst.
London/Italy 63.87 22nd inst.
London/Berlin 13.75 22nd inst.
London/Holland 8.14 22nd inst.
London/Stockholm 18.87 22nd inst.
London/New York 3.26 7/8 22nd inst.
Gold £6/5/6 21st inst.; £6/6/1 22nd inst.
Silver London Ready 18 1/16 21st inst.; 18 1/8 22nd inst.
Silver London Forward 18 1/8 21st inst.; 18 1/4 22nd inst.
Silver New York Ready 26 15/16 21st inst.; 26 13/16 22nd inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 29/32 per cent 21st inst.; 15/16 per cent 22nd inst
London Discounts 6 Mos 1 3/16 per cent 21st inst.; 1 3/16 per cent 22nd inst.
IMPERIAL BANK RATE—
4 per cent.
BANK OF ENGLAND RATE—
2 per cent.
MONEY—
Call 1 per cent.
3 Mos 2 per cent.
6 Mos 2 1\|2 per cent.
TONE:—Easy

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

TAXABLES.
Bombay, Nov. 23.

	Rs.
3 1|2 per cent. G.P. Notes	72 12
4 per cent. 1931|36 Conv.	93–4
4 per cent 1934|37 Loan	97–11
4 per cent. 1960|70 Loan	84–12
4 1|2 per cent. 1934 Bonds	100–8
4 1|2 per cent. 1955|60 Loan	94–14
5 per cent. 1929|47 Loan	100–4
5 per cent. 1939|44 Loan	101–6
5 per cent. 1935 Bonds	101–10
5 1|2 per cent. 1938|40 Loan	102–5
6 per cent. 1933|36 Bonds	101–6
6 1|2 per cent. T. Bonds	105–3

TAX-FREE.

	Rs.
5 per cent. 1945|55 Loan	106–1
5 per cent. 1933 Bonds	101–5
6 1|2 per cent. B.D.L.	106–2

STATE LOANS.

	Rs.
5 1|2 per cent. Mysore	104–8
5 per cent. 1955 Mysore	102–12

CORPORATION LOANS: Taxables.

	Rs.
4 per cent. B.P.T. 1974	78–8
4 per cent M. Deb. 1974	78–0
5 per cent M. Deb. 1959	94–8
6 per cent. M. Deb. 1954	106–4
6 per cent. K.P.T. 1956	106–0
6 1|2 per cent. B.I.T. 1937	104–8

3 1\|2 per cent. G.P. Note opened at 72\|8, improved to 72\|15 and closed as above after touching 72\|8\|6.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, Nov. 22.

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China £13—3\|4.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.) £118.

P. & O. Banking Corporation £8—1\|2.

National Bank of India £42—1\|4.

Funding Loan 4 per cent. £106—1\|4.

Conversion Loan 3 1\|2 per cent. £97—1\|8.

Rupee Paper 3 1\|2 per cent. £54.

Indian Stock Sterling Loans:—
3 per cent. £72—1\|2.
3 1\|2 per cent. £83—1\|2.
4 1\|2 per cent. £103.
Consols 2 1\|2 per cent. £72—3\|8
War Loan 5 per cent £96—5\|8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £106—1\|4.

WALL-STREET CLOSES STEADY

New York, November 22.

Messrs. Batliwala and Karani have received the following closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Anaconda Copper Mining	9 1/4
Int. Nickel Common	8 1/4
American Power and Light Common	8
American Power and Light Pref. dollars 6	28
American Power and Light Prefd. A. 5 p.c.	25
American Form Power Common	8
American Form Power Gold Debs.	34
American Form Power. Pref. 7 per cent.	14
Electric Bond Common	22 1/2
Electric Bond Prefd. dollars	5
Electric Bond Prefd dolls 5 39	
Electric Bond Prefd. 6 p.c.	44
General Electric	16
Chrysler	16
General Motors	14
National City Bank	47
Chase National	36
Radio Corporation	6
Electric and Musical Industries	2 1/4
Columbia Gas	13
Consolidated Gas	58
American Smelting	15
United Gas	2 1/4
National Dairy	18
Western Union Telg.	32
Drug Inc.	34
Standard Oil of New Jersey	31
Sun Life of Canada	295
United Aircraft	27
United Steel	35 3/4
Canadian Pacific Rly.	13
Atchison Common	42
Chesapeake and Ohio	24
Penn. R. R.	14
Union Pacific R. R.	71
Norfolk and Western R. R.	105 7/8

Closing tone:—Steady.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Nov 23.

The local silver market ruled steady on reports of War in China Shanghai T. T. on London opened to-day at 1-9 9/16 and closed at 1-9 5/8.

Ready Silver	56	0	0
Magsar Delivery	56	4	0
Magsar Tejimandi	0	14	0
Sovereigns	19	4	9
Sovereigns Magsar	19	4	9
Magsar Tejimandi	0	6	0

LONDON SILVER.
London, Nov. 22.

Silver:—Market is quietly steady

Spot	17-1/8
Forward	18-1/4

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.
London. Nov. 22.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lbs. Cargoes Jan.-Feb sellers 24/1-1/2.

Barletta Russo per 64 lbs. Cargoes Jan.-Feb sellers 24.

Wheat South Australian Parcels November paid 25/3.

Wheat Choice White Karachi Parcels no offers.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.
London, Nov. 22.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25:—

C & F Calcutta Nov.-Dec. per cwt., sellers 8/1-1/2.

C & F Bombay, Nov.-Dec. per cwt., sellers 7/10-1/2.

C & F Karachi, Nov.-Dec. per cwt., sellers 7/10-1/2.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London Nov. 22.

TT London on Berlin	13.76
TT London on Amsterdam	8.14-1/4
TT London on Brussels	23.59 -
TT London on Madrid	39.96
TT London on Milan	63.93
TT London on Berne	16.99
TT London on Paris	83.56
TT London on New York Closing Rate	3.26-13/16

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London. Nov. 22.

Interest Day to Day Loan 0-1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days Market Loan 0-1/2 per cent.

Bank Bills 3 months 0-15/15 per cent. to 1 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months 1-3/16 per cent to 1-1/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills. 3 months 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills. 6 months 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

WORLD'S SPINNERS' TAKINGS

Till November 19
(In thousands.)

	Season from 1st Aug. 1932-33	1931-32	1930-31
Great Britain	351	338	293
U.S.A., Canada, etc.	1936	1994	1858
Continent	1158	919	1134
Japan, China, etc.	696	732	306
Total	4141	3983	3591

LINSEED.
London, Nov. 22.

Linseed Calcutta (London) per ton. Nov.-Dec. sellers £10-10-0.

Linseed La Plata c.i.f. Hull per ton Nov.-Dec. sellers £8-16-3.

Linseed Bombay (London) per ton, no offers.

Bombay Stock Exchange

IMPROVED BUYING ON CHINA WAR REPORTS

Tata Steel Shares Look Up

Bombay November 23

The share market opened quiet but steady with scattered business. There was no special feature and the market ruled fairly steady.

Later on reports of China War influenced good demand, and the market displayed firmer tone. The chief centre of activity was Tata Steel shares and both ordinary and second preference were in good demand. Cement shares also ruled steady. In the textile section there was better inquiry for Fazal shares, while other shares were sympathetically steady without much business.

Tata Steel ordys. were prominent. Both Fazuls and Dyeings moved within range of Rs 2/8 and closed Rs 262-1/2 and Rs. 670 respectively. Nagpures improved to Rs. 277-1/2. Simplex were active and closed Rs. 53/12. Bombay Burmas finisher at Rs. 373-3/4. Tata ordys started at Rs 34/12 improved to Rs 36/6 and were done at Rs 35/10 at the close. 3rd Preference touched Rs. 64 and closed at Rs 63/12 Scindias were in demand upto Rs. 9/6 Bombay trams found sellers at Rs. 110/10. Andhras depreciated to Rs. 1.215 and Hydros were unchanged at Rs. 136/9. Tata

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE
Bombay, Nov. 23.

Bombay Dyeing 668, 670
Century 200, 1.
Colaba 73
Crescent 40
Fazul 264, 59, 62
Indore 352
Madhowji 7
Nagpur 276, 77
New Great 116
Pearl 130, 28, 30
Simplex 53
Swadeshi 214, 215
Burma 372, 71, 75, 73
Hydro 136-9
Tram 110-10
Jeff 157
Ord. 35-2, 8, 35, 36, 35-10.
Bundi 15-4
Indian 186-14
Katni Ord. 165
Alcock 140

Powers were easy at Rs 767/6. Indian Cements ruled quiet at Rs. 166-1/4 and Katnis closed at Rs. 165.

TEXTILE SECTION
Bombay, November 23.

Ahmedabad Advance	315
Apollo Mills	0-12
Bombay Dyeing	670
Century	201-4
Central India	276/4
Colaba Land	73 12
Crescent	40/0
Dawn Mills	485
E. D. Sassoon	0-3|12
Elphinstone	1-3
Ebrahim Pabaney	73|8
Edward Sassoon	25-0
Finley	92-8
Fazulbhoy	262-8
Gokak	105/0
Hindustan	1575-0
Indian Manfg.	1355-0
Indore Malwa	352/8
Kastoorchand	6-2
Khatau	60
Kohinoor	143-12
Lakshmi	917-8
Morarjee	400/0
Indian Bleaching	146-4
Madhavjee	7-6
Model Nagpore	61-4
Mysore	90/2
New City	35/0
New Great	116/4
Pearl	130/0
Phoenix	290-0
Premier	1-0
Sholapur	2125-0
Sholapur Def (94 F.P.)	95/10
Sassoon Silk	42-0
Swan	52-8
Simplex	53-12
Swadeshi	215-0
Tata Mills	15-0
Shnu	1647-8

HYDRO & ELECTRIC SECTION.

Ahmedabad Electric	133/2
Andhra Valley ordy	1215-0
Andhra Valley Pref.	1080-0
Bombay Tram ordy.	110/5
Bombay Tram Pref.	70
Broach Electric	8-14
Karachi Electric	160
Surat Electric	125
Suburban Electric	114/0
Tata Hydro ordy.	136/9
Tata Hydro Pref.	109-6
Tata Hydro 8 per cent. Deb.	107-14
Tata Power ordy.	767-8
Tata Power pref.	1160

MISCELLANEOUS SECTION

Alcock Ashdown	140/0
Br. Burma Petrol	2-11
Bombay Burma Old	373-12
Bombay Burma New	126/4
Bombay Steamer	218-2
Bombay Telephone	63-12
Bombay Burma 6-12 per cent Deb	54/10
Belapur Sugar	146-4
Indian Radio Ordy.	320
Indian Radio Def.	315
Indian Mercantile	32-8
McKenzies	60
New India Assurance	10
Cupid Insurance	7
Oriental Insurance	2280
Vulcan Insurance	5-14
Port Canning	630
Scindia Steam	9-6
Tata Construction	54-4
Tata Iron S. ordy.	35-10
Tata Iron and S. Defd.	157-8
Tata Iron & S 1st pref.	133-12
Tata Iron & S. 2nd pref.	63-12
Tata Iron and ordy.	352-10
Tata Oil	15-4

RAILWAY SECTION

Ahmedabad Prantej	638-12
Amritsar Patti Old	96-8
Central Provinces	75-4
Dhond Bharamati	73-0
Gujerat	58
Hosiarpur Doab	71-0
Larkhana	76-0
Mandra Bhon	60-0
Mymensing Rebate	75-0
Mymensingh Gtd.	76-0
Pachora Jamner	55
Sara Sirajgunj	74-0
Sialkot Narowal	81-0
Sind Light	43-0
Tapty Valley	613-12
Upper Sind Light	72-0

BANK SECTION.

Bank of India	94-0
Baroda Bank	75-4
Bombay Provincial	53-8
Central Bank	19-4
Eastern Bank	65
Imperial F. P.	1190-0
Imperial P. P.	293-2
Union Bank	3-10-1|2

CEMENT SECTION.

Bundi Cement	15-4
Gwalior Cement	49
Indian Cements	186-14
Katni Cement ordy.	165-0
Katni Cement defd.	590
Punjab Cement ordy	9
Punjab Cement Pref.	10-6
Shahabad Cement	166-14
Shivrajpur	16|12
United Cement	70

Sugar Supply Decreases

New Cork, November 22.

Continued liquidation December. Indications are for decreased supplies Cuban and Java. We favour purchases on all reactions, as a substantial advance later in the season is likely.

COTTON STRADDLES

Approximate Differences

New York—Liverpool:—January 431; March 424; May 417.

Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach A/ May 212; Liverpool May 5.24: Rs. 16-14 at exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—Broach A/ May 212; New York May 6.31; Rs. 2-1\|2 at 3.26-15\|16 Cross Rate.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, Nov. 22.

Smoked sheet Standard Ribbed lb. Spot, sellers 2-21/32.

LINSEED OIL.
London, Nov. 22.

Linseed Oil naked. London per cwt. December sellers 16.

Linseed Oil naked. London per cwt., Jan.-Apl. sellers 16/9.

Forward Business In Gold

Bombay, November 23.

To-day after several months' forward business in gold was resumed on the floor of the Bullion Exchange.

It may be mentioned that since the beginning of the present year there was no forward business in gold, but recently forward business in sovereigns was done on a large scale.

It is believed that resumption of forward business will find employment for idle money, and fairly large stocks will be maintained now in Bombay to meet the monthly needs of tenders.

Magsar delivery opened to-day at Rs. 30\|13, and later prices declined to Rs. 30\|12.

LONDON METALS.
London, Nov. 22.

Copper Braziers £45.
Yellow Metal £38—1\|2.
Spelter, hard Indian Brands £15.
Corrugated Sheets, 24 Gauge £16—1\|8.
Tin English Ingots £154—1\|2.

CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Hindu—Kartak Vad, 11, 1989.
Muslim—Rajab 25, 1351.
Parsi—Khordad 19, 1302.
Sunrise—6h. 51m.
Sunset—6h. 0m.
Hightide—7-53, 21-10.
Lowtide—1-50, 14-41.
Phases of the moon: Last quarter 31st November 1h 26m a.m. New Moon 28th Nov. 6h 12m a.m. First quarter 5th Dec. 3h 15m a.m. Full Moon 13th Dec 7h 11m a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee. 2-40 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR:—"Hot For Paris" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE:—"The King Of Kings". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPRESS:—"A Night Like This" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL:—"Night Court." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON:—"Peacock Alley" Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m.
RIALTO:—"Grand Hotel". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE:—"Around The World In 80 Minutes" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST-END:—"Shyam Sunder". Daily at 5-30 8 and 10.30 p.m.
GLOBE:—"The White Devil". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Ends Friday at 3 p.m.
ROXY:—"The Trial Of Vivienne Ware". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE TALKIES, (Byculla):—Waterloo Bridge." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.

12 Noon, gramophone records; 9 p.m. news in Hindi and a few hints in Hindi by Radio; 9-20 p.m. recitation of Holy Koran by Moulvi S. A. Ismail; 9-30 p.m. Lal Khan's light music with D. Parwatkar (Sarangi).

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

Under the auspices of the above Union Mr. R. V. Parulekar, Secretary of the Bombay Municipality Schools Committee will deliver a public lecture on "Mass Education" under the Presidentship of Prof. V. G. Rao of the Elphinstone College, Chairman of the Schools Committee to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. in the Union Hall at Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chaupatty.

CO-OPERATIVE TRAINING CLASS.

At the Secretaries Co-operative Training Class, arranged by the Girgaon Co-operative Institute, Mr. F. R. Mulay, Propaganda Officer, Bombay, will deliver his lecture on the "Constitution and Management of Co-operative Societies" to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. at the Maratha High School, Girgaon.

GHATKOPER-KIROL MUNICIPALITY ELECTION.

Mr. Hirji K. Kesharwala informs voters of "D" Ward of the Ghatkoper Kirol Municipality that he intends to stand as a candidate from the "D" Ward at the time of the General Election which is to take place on the 21st December 1932.

RAHNUMAI MAZDAYASNA SABHA.

A public lecture under the auspices of the Rahnumai Mazdayasna Sabha will be delivered to-day (Thursday) at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall, (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort), by Mr. Sohrab J Bulsara on "Zoroaster, the Great Founder of Zoroastrianism."

SEVA MANDIR HUT

The opening ceremony of the New Hut of the Seva Mandir and Bharat Mitra Mandal at B. I. P. T. Plot Bellasis Road on Sunday at 5-30 p. m. near Central Station. Miss Taraben Maneklal Premchand will perform the ceremony. z

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Seycheiles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique Beira and L. Marques per S. S. "Kenya" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 12 noon on Wednesday the 30th instant.

2. Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

DR. KHALID SHELDRAKE'S ENGAGEMENTS.

Those desirous of arranging lectures by or interviews with Dr. Sheldrake should communicate with Al Haj Qassim Jarijbhoy at No. 2, Rehem Mansions, Colaba Causeway—Bombay.

CHARGED WITH DEFYING POLICE ORDER

Congress Worker To Stand Trial At Bandra

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Rajendra Desai, a Congress worker, was produced, this morning before Mr. D.N.D. Khandalawalla Presidency Magistrate, Third Court and charged under the Special Powers Ordinance for failing to report himself to Bandra Police as he was ordered to do.

It appears the accused was arrested some time back under the Special Powers Ordinance, and after detention in the Byculla House of Correction, he was released on October 11, when he was served with a notice issued by the Commissioner of Police directing him to report himself to the Bandra Police every day. The accused reported himself to the police till October 19, but disappeared after that.

He surrendered himself to the police in Bombay yesterday and was placed for his trial to-day.

TO BE TRIED BY BANDRA COURT.

The Magistrate held that the alleged offence was committed in Bandra and ordered that the accused should be placed before a Magistrate at Bandra.

ARRESTED UNDER ORDINANCE

Four Persons Surprised In Health Home

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Four persons who visited a Bombay restaurant apparently to refresh themselves but really (according to the police) to receive monies for services rendered to the Congress were arrested by the Bombay C. I. D. this morning.

The arrests were effected in Tambe's Health Home at Kandewadi.

The arrested men were seated at a table deeply engaged in a conversation and handling certain moneys when two plain clothes C. I. D. men surprised them and put them under arrest. The men were searched and the police found in the possession of one of them Rs. 30 in cash.

The arrests were made under the Ordinance.

CONGRESS PICKETS REMANDED

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Two Congress volunteers arrested yesterday at Princess Street while picketing a cycle shop were produced this morning in the Court of Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court when the police applied for remand of the accused in custody for a week. The application was granted.

RAHIMTOOLLA CRICKET SHIELD FINALS

Third Day's Play

Bombay, Wednesday.

The inter-College cricket tournament was resumed to-day at the Hindu Gymkhana, before a large number of spectators. The Elphinstone College concluded their first innings after scoring 236 and were still 215 runs behind the Xavierites. S. Heptulla who scored 86, played a fine innings, hitting 9 boundaries. Kerawalla (captain) remained not-out with 33. He played a steady game but did not get sufficient stand from other players. The Xavier College opened their second venture half an hour before the close to-day, and collected only 12 runs for the loss of no wickets when stumps were drawn for the day. The match will be continued to-morrow.

The scores:—

Mehta 10; Gupte 11; Vimdalal 9; Heptulla 86; Ambre 32; Tarapore K 6; Kerawalla 33 (not-out); Vevaina 10; Merchant 7; Billimoria 13 and Tarapore J 16.

BURMA PROBLEM

Indian Chamber's Federation's Cable To Premier And Viceroy

Mr. Walchand Hirachand, President, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Bombay, has addressed the following telegram to the Prime Minister, the Secretary of State for India, (London), the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy, (New Delhi) and to the Prive Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Burma, (Rangoon), in connection with the demand of the Burmese people in respect of the Separation issue:—

"Committee Federation Indian Chambers Commerce and Industry urge that in accordance with Burmese people's clearly expressed wishes as reflected in results of Burma general election the Burmese should be given opportunity to express clearly their views regarding their joining Federation. Committee further request you direct local Government to leave decision about Separation only to the vote of elected members of Legislative Council."

UNCLE CHARGED WITH RAPE

Complainant's Evidence

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The case in which Jehangir Maneckji Gandhi, Inspector in the Income Tax Office, Bombay, is charged with attempted rape on his 17-year-old neice Nanie came up for hearing again to-day in the court of Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court.

Mr. S. G. Velinkar, counsel for the defence made an application that the cross-examination of the girl should be reserved for a later stage.

Mr. H. B. Spencer, police prosecutor opposed the application on the ground that it was against the usual practice of the court.

Mr. Velinkar admitted that it would mean a departure from the usual practice but he submitted that there was nothing to prevent the court from making a exception and pressed for such exception in the present case in the interest of justice.

APPLICATION DISALLOWED

The Magistrate, refused to depart from the usual practice and disallowed the application.

Pirojshah Maneckji Gandhi, the complainant in the case who is a brother of the accused then gave evidence.

COMPLAINANT'S EVIDENCE.

The witness narrated the story of the alleged outrage. He was subjected to searching cross-examination by Mr. Velinkar in the course of which he admitted that he was charged an insolvent and that he was involved in the Swadeshi Stores Fraud Case. To further questions asked by defence counsel, witness exclaimed: "What has that got to do with this case."

The case stands adjourned.

BOMBAY SWADESHI LEAGUE

The Jt. Hon. Secretary. The Bombay Swadeshi League, writes:

The Committee of the Bombay Swadeshi League have had under their consideration for some time past, the question of securing co-ordination in the matter of holding Swadeshi exhibitions at different centres in the Presidency. It has been brought to the notice of the League that much inconvenience and confusion is caused owing to the holding of such exhibitions too frequently or owing to the dates of various exhibitions clashing with one another. It has also been complained that all the exhibitions are not planned properly that they do not receive due publicity and that the manufacturers often feel that they do not get proper value for the expenditure, that they incur. A certain amount of discrimination needs also to be exercised in selecting suitable dates for exhibitions and bazaars and holding them at appropriate centres. In the City of Bombay for instance, while there have been for too many bazaars and exhibitions in and about Banganwar, Kalbadevi and Girgaum, localities like the Fort, Mandvi, Parel, Dadar, Mahim appear to be more or less neglected. Now that these bazaars and exhibitions form a regular feature of Swadeshi propaganda, it is essential to secure that this activity is not carried in a happy-golucky haphazard manner, but that a regular planning should be attempted.

APPEAL FOR CO-OPERATION

The Bombay Swadeshi League proposes to draw up a plan of a model exhibition and bazaar and has approached the Leagues, Sanghas and other bodies interested in Swadeshi propaganda to communicate to it their suggestions and send due intimation about their programme for the next year. A Special Committee has been constituted, consisting of representatives of various Leagues to secure co-ordination in respect of this item of our activities. And it is to be hoped that the various Leagues and Sanghas and other bodies both in this Presidency and outside, will co-operate with the League in securing the maximum of benefit both to the consumers and producers by well planned arrangements for the holding of exhibitions. If a satisfactory response is received to this appeal of the League, it hopes to publish shortly a brief hand-book giving details about the exhibitions and bazaars proposed to be held at various centres in the coming year."

GRIM TRAGEDY OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Youth, Charged With Suicide, Convicted

MAGISTRATE THINKS HE WOULD BE BETTER OFF IN JAIL

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Proof of growing unemployment and the consequent tragedies was given this morning, when the case of Abdul Kassim Abdul Gani, a Muslim youth, came up for trial before Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon. The Muslim youth was charged with attempt to commit suicide on November 17.

It appears that the Muslim tried to secure employment just to earn enough to keep body and soul together. He tried it for a long time, and wandered, about the city but failed to do so. On the night of November 17, getting disgusted with his life he stabbed himself in the stomach with the intention of committing suicide. He was removed to the Hospital. He recovered after some time and was charged with attempt to commit suicide.

In his statement before the Court, to-day, the accused said: "I am unemployed, and have no means of subsistence. I stabbed myself to end my life. I had written a notice to the Bombay Collector about it and have not received a reply." He further stated that if he is let out, he would commit suicide this time by jumping into the sea.

The Magistrate found the accused guilty under Section 309 I. P. C. In sentencing the accused to three months' simple imprisonment, the Magistrate said: "I would have in the ordinary course bind the accused over for a certain period. But the accused appears to be determined to put an end to his life, and he will be better off in Jail."

MARRIED WOMAN ENTICED AWAY

Muslim Charged

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

On charges of enticing away a married girl and making her lead a life of a prostitute and living on her earnings, one Syed Ahmed Ebrahim was arrested by the Vigilance Branch of the Bombay City Police. Sub-Inspector Da'Costa produced the accused this morning before Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate Sixth Court. As time was required for making further enquiries, the police applied for the remand of the accused.

In his application Mr. Da'Costa stated that Sunderabai a 17-year old girl was living with her husband at Morland Road and was working as an Ayah with a Jew Family at Agripada. Four months ago the accused became friendly with the girl and enticed her away from there. Since that time the girl was kept in different brothels in the city. A month ago the girl was taken to a room at Kamatipura, where she was asked to lead the life of a prostitute. The accused also stayed with her and lived on her earnings. Another man who is concerned in this case is still absconding.

The Magistrate remanded the accused to police custody till November 30.

HINDUS ACQUITTED

Alleged Fatal Assault On A Pathan

Bombay, Wednesday.

At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, the Chief Justice acquitted Brahmaddin Bansarup Tripathi and four other Hindus who were charged with rioting and murder.

It was alleged that the accused had fatally attacked a Pathan watchman at Dongri, as a sequel to a dispute arising from rivalry for service.

WOMEN PRISONERS IN HINDALGI JAIL

Allegations Of Ill-Treatment Denied

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

"Two newspapers in the Southern Division recently referred to the treatment of women prisoners in Hindalgi Jail, alleging that the mangalsutra was forcibly removed from one prisoner. This is untrue. All women are allowed to retain the mangalsutra as well as celluloid or glass bangles, but not other ornaments."

PROPOSED INCREASE IN WATER-TAX

Mill-Owners' Strong Protest

The proposal made by the Municipal Commissionsr of Bombay in his budget estimates for the next year to raise the water tax on the basis of valuation and by increasing it from 10 to 11 annas in the case of textile mills paying at the rate of 10 annas has evoked a strong protest from the Bombay Millowners' Association.

In a letter addressed to the Municipal Commissioner on the subject, the Secretary to the Millowners' Association states that the proposal is unfair in its application and the incidence in so far as it seeks to single out a particular class of consumers paying by measurement will impose a heavier burden of taxation on cotton mills, as compared with other consumers in that group.

The letter further states that no case has been made out for the proposed increase, and suggests that the deficit in the budget be met by drawing on the balances from the large surpluses which were earned in the years prior to 1926-27 from water works revenue.

The Municipal Standing Committee postponed consideration of the letter till the items relating to water works were reached.

TENDERS FOR STERLING

On Wednesday (23rd November 1932) tenders to the amount of £200,000 at 1s. 6 3/16d. were received and allotted in full. Tenders for £46,250,000 at 1s. 6 5/32 d. were also received and allotted approximately 1 3/4 per cent. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 30th November, 1932 on the same conditions as previously announced.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

The fifth series of the Lecture on "Our Municipal Building Regulations, their Evolution—their Defects—a Few Suggestions" by Mr. P. P. Kapadia, will be continued under the Auspices of the Indian Institute of Architects at the Registered Office of the Institute—The Sohrab F. Bharoocha Architectural Library, to-day (Thursday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) The lecture is open to the public. The Vice-President Mr. Lovji F. Shroff will occupy the chair.

Death has occurred of Mr. Geoge Bartley Scott.—Reuter.

LONDON/NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotation

(Special Service for the Chronicle.")

T. T. ON LONDON.

New York, Nov. 23.	
Previous Closing	3.26 15/16
To-day's Closing	3.26 1/4

T. T. ON NEW YORK

London, Nov. 23.	
Previous Closing	3.26 13/16
To-day's Opening	3.27 1/2
To-day's Closing	3.25 7/8

LATEST COTTON PRICE

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

JANUARY SETTLEMENT.

New York, Nov. 23.	
Previous Closing Rate	6.11
To-day's Opening Rate	6.15
Difference	+.04
To-day's Closing Rate	5.96
Difference	—.15

BROACH EXPECTATION

April/May	Rs. 210

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY SETTLEMENT

Liverpool, Nov. 23.	
Previous Closing Rate	5.23
To-day's Opening Rate	5.23
Difference	Unchanged
To-day's Closing Rate	5.19
Difference	—.04

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, Nov. 23.	
Silver Forward	18 1/8
	Unchanged
Silver Ready	18 3/16
Lower	1/16

Market:—Very Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKET

Bombay, Nov. 23.			
1st Settlement	56	1	0
2nd Settlement	56	3	0
3rd Settlement	56	8	0
Gold	30	15	0
Gini	19	6	6

PATHE
EVERY DAY 3-30, 6-30 & 10.
THE SENSATIONAL THRILL OF THE EAST

ALSO SCREENING
LAUREL AND HARDY
IN AN HILARIOUS COMEDY
PARAMOUNT BRITISH NEWS

NEXT WEEK
THE COMEDY ROMANCE OF THE YEAR
STRANGERS IN LOVE
A PARAMOUNT PICTURE
WITH
FREDRIC MARCH AND KAY FRANCIS
REALLY A SHOW YOU SHOULD NOT MISS
ADVANCE BOOKING NOW OPEN.

THREE DEATHS FROM POISONING

Inquests At Coroner's Court

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Coroner's Jury concluded the inquests on three poisoning cases this morning.

Death due to some irritant poison which cannot be detected was the verdict returned by the Jury in the case of Anandarao Shankerrao, a Tea Shop servant. It was stated that he suddenly became giddy and fell down while he was working in the shop at Worli. He K E M Hospital where he died. The Medical evidence stated that death was due to poison which could not be detected.

Chandu Basa a Hindu residing at Mahim, locked himself in his room on October 25 and ate camphor. Neighbours broke down the door and found him lying unconcious. He was removed to the hospital, where he died later. A verdict of death due to camphor poisoning was returned by the jury.

Velbai Dayal, the wife of a Bombay Cotton broker swallowed poison to end her sufferings. She was suffering for a long time from epileptic fits and on November 12 last her husband found her lying on the ground vomitting. He removed her to the G T Hospital, where she died later. A verdict of death due to Barrium sulphate poisoning was returned by the jury.

STOP PRESS

HOOVER'S "NO".

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.

Mr. Hoover has declared himself opposed to the suspension of debt payments due on December 15 and has recommended to the Congress to create an agency for the exchange of views with debtors on international financial obligations.

Mr. Ogden Mills, Secretary to Treasury, declared that there was wide division of opinion in the morning's discussions with 13 leaders of the Senate and the House of Representatives, when they began the perusal of data on the debt question, especially with reference to European requests for conference.—Reuter.

JAPAN ON HER DEFENCE.

GENEVA, Nov. 23.

In the League Council Mr. Matsuoka denied the policy of continental expansion attributed to Japan. Dealing with the anti-Japanese boycott, he made a telling point by quoting American State papers regarding the first official Chinese boycott which was directed against America. The United States took a decided action and called up the Pacific fleet, and boycott was called off in 24 hours.—Reuter's Special.

R. T. C. ON HARIJAN ENFRANCHISEMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

Nineteen speeches were made at the sitting of the Round Table Conference which lasted throughout the day.

The Conference at the outset agreed to Lothian Committee's recommendation that literacy should enfranchise depressed classes for British Indian seats on the Federal Assembly.—R. T. Special.

THE CAPITOL
Bombay's Leading Talkie House
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
The story of a crooked judge who frames an innocent mother and sends her to jail

with the star of "An American Tragedy"
PHILLIPS HOLMES
ANITA PAGE—WALTER HUSTON
LEWIS STONE—JOHN MILJAN
Also showing a Travel Talk on LONDON—THE CITY OF TRADITION.
NEXT SATURDAY
EVERY GIRL'S FAVOURITE!

A NAUGHTILY NICE LILTING COMEDY ROMANCE OF "MERRY OLD ENGLAND."

3rd DEMAND WEEK
TO-DAY MATINEE AT 4 P. M.
THE RIALTO
TO-NIGHT AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
THE GREATEST CAST IN HISTORY IN THE ENTERTAINMENT SUPREME!

DON'T MISS IT

Dr. V. M. DESAI.
D. D. S.
of Kopran Chemical Co., Ltd., will broadcast a 20-minutes talk on "How You Can Possess a Healthy Mouth", to-day, the 24th, at 6-30 sharp.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1932

BURMA'S EMPHATIC ANSWER

It is clear from the attitude of Sir Samuel Hoare, as well as the British and the Anglo-Indian Press that both the Government and the vested interests are completely nettled by the results of the recent elections in Burma. It had been represented that the Burmese people were overwhelmingly for separation from India and the Burma Round Table Conference was packed with separationist delegates. The vested interests were quite confident in the belief that through the usual means of gerrymandering the elections could be manipulated. Tre Prime Minister declared in his statement last year that the decision of His Majesty's Government would be taken after a general election at which a broad issue had been placed before the electorate.

EXPLAINING IT AWAY.

To the astonishment and ill-concealed chagrin of the benevolent friends of Burma, the verdict of the electorate has, however, been clearly and definitely against separation and in favour of continuing the union with India. Organised attempts are consequently being made to explain away the result of the election which is disconcerting and to confuse the issues. Moreover, the Secretary of State, an admirable exponent of anti-Indian interests, repeats the Premier's threat about Burma not being permitted to secede. But no amount of mendacious propaganda can mislead the Burmese people or nullify the considered decision of the electorate.

BURMA'S TRUE VOICE.

In order to implement this decision of the Burmese people themselves, two things are necessary. In the first place, it is obvious that if the choice is to be left to the free wishes of the Burmans, only the elected members should vote on this issue because they are the only persons who are morally entitled to express the will of the people. If the Government bloc and the nominated members are also permitted to vote, there was no sense in leaving the question to the decision of the electorate. To allow any one but the elected members to vote would be to mock the spirit of the Premier's declaration and undermine the whole idea underlying the referendum.

MUST BE HEARD IN LONDON.

The Government are so keen to preserve neutrality on the question of social reform because they are not concerned with the social progress of the people. They must remain impartial also where morally they are bound to leave the decision to the electorate through its chosen representatives. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald assured the Indian Delegates of the last Round Table Conference that all concerned would be given an opportunity of reviewing the results of the Burma Round Table Conference before legislation is introduced. The issue is more vital now because the decision of the Burman electorate implies the desire to be a part of the proposed Indian Federation. It is, therefore, imperative that leaders of the anti-separationists or pro-federationist opinion should find a place in the Round Table Conference now in session in London.

INDIAN DELEGATES' DUTY.

To deny representation to Burma at this Round Table Conference after the recent elections is to obstruct deliberately its entry into the Federation of India and compel her willy-nilly to accept the Crown Colony status miscalled separate autonomy. The present British Government will of course delay matters and pretend to misunderstand the clear verdict of the people. But we trust the Indian Delegates who are building up a federal constitution will perceive the significance of the Burma elections and will press the Premier to invite Burman Delegates to Westminster without delay.

Avert This Disaster

The reply that Mr. Kelappan has issued to the Zamorin's statement is worthy of a true disciple of Mahatma Gandhi and is calculated to throw the Zamorin entirely on his own sense of honour and justice. The Zamorin having disclaimed any agreement between him and Mr. Kelappan and any special responsibility on his part to attempt to throw the Guruvayur temple open to the untouchables, Mr. Kelappan now urges him not to worry at all about any agreement or any danger to his (Mr. Kelappan's) life from a second fast but to act only according to his own conscience. 'The Zamorin," he says, "need move in the matter only if he is convinced that it is a sin to drive away the poor suppressed Pulaya or the Pariah from religion and society as he has been driven away from public roads and lanes, only if he is convinced that the imposition of these disabilities corrupts and corrodes our religion and our humanity."

NATION'S RESPONSIBILITY.

We do hope that the Zamorin will be touched by Mr. Kelappan's appeal as also by the silent appeal of millions of his suppressed co-religionists and countrymen for elementary justice. If, however, he fails to move in the matter and Gandhiji and Mr. Kelappan find it necessary to undertake a fast, the responsibility for the consequences will not rest entirely on the Zamorin and his fellow-trustees of the temple. It will have to be shared to a very large extent by the thousands of Gandhiji's and Mr. Kelappan's co-workers who have it in their power to focus public opinion in favour of temple and to persuade the Guruvayur trustees to respect that opinion but who have so far lamentably failed to concentrate their efforts on the temple entry question. We do not suggest that this question has been entirely neglected by all. But we do declare that it deserves a great deal more attention just now than it has so far received In this connection we are sure all who feel acutely on this question will cordially welcome the campaign undertaken by Bombay women in the cause of securing access to the suppressed classes, to all temples.

INTENSE AGITATION NEEDED.

It is, however, gratifying to note that in Kerala and Tamil Nadu, the provinces most nearly concerned, the temple entry agitation is fairly alive. But to be speedily effective, to avert Gandhiji's fast on 2nd January, that agitation will have to be both more extensive, and better co-ordinated. We learn from the statements issued by responsible anti-untouchability workers in both these provinces that numerous meetings and conferences have been and are being arranged to canvass public opinion in favour of temple entry and to secure the signatures of prominent men for a resolution or manifesto supporting that reform It is much to be hoped that similar activities will be carried on all over the country. For every measure of support for temple entry won in any part of the country is bound to exert a wholesome influence upon the Guruvayur dispute The Anti-Untouchability Leagues, which are being formed all over the country will welcome specific practical suggestions to make the temple entry propaganda effective

WINNING OVER SANATANISTS

The question has been asked by many how the orthodox Sanatanists can be persuaded to support such a radical measure as temple entry. There is only one way and that is to appeal to their reason, their conscience, and to their sense of justice and humanity without engaging in controversies round scriptural texts. Any unequivocal support for the removal of untouchability that may be found in the scriptures may be usefully invoked for the benefit of those who specially value such support. But it should always be made clear that the righteousness of the duty of removing untouchability does not depend upon the measure of support that duty can find in this or that ancient book.

A SUGGESTION.

Reason alone can be the final arbiter in this case as it is and must be in other fields of human conduct. If the All-India Anti-untouchability League could publish a full self contained, comprehensive manifesto dealing briefly but convincingly with every phase of the problem of untouchability and containing apt and authoritative scriptural texts against, untouchability, and if that manifesto is published over the signatures of eminent leaders like Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Malaviya and others whose reverence for and devotion to their religion is unquestioned, such a manifesto will go a long way in winning over such of the orthodox Sanatanists who have an open unprejudiced mind. Let every friend and admirer of Gandhiji think of the 1st January and do what he can to avert his and Mr. Kelappan's fast on the following morrow.

REFRESHING CANDOUR

Mr. Churchill does often perform useful public service by calling a spade a spade. It suits him at the present juncture to be quite frank about the midget show in London, the "purdah" conclave whose labours, the Anglo-Indian Press indefatigably assures us, mean so much to India. Mr. Churchill does not think so. He said in the Commons on Wednesday during the debate on the Address that the Round Table Conference was a purely consultative body and could not commit Parliament to anything. He assured his colleagues at Westminster that Parliament "was in no danger of being informed" after the Conference was over, that "everything had been settled with Indian representatives." What are the representatives then? Mr. Churchill answers the question. They are "a small cultivated assembly" and they have "obviously no power to effect agreement". Mr. Churchill is quite right, Nationalist opinion in India entirely agrees with him. But is it not a pity that this "small cultivated assembly" should fancy that anything it suggests will influence the Tories, now in power at Westminster, in determining their Indian policy?

No Compromise Unless Board Of Conciliation Is Given

J. M. MEHTA ON M & S. M RLY. STRIKE

"Agent's Attitude Is Unsustainable"

Mr Jamnadas M. Mehta, President, All-India Railwaymen's Federation, in the course of a statement to the press says:—

"In response to Mr. Giri's invitation I arrived in Hubli on Saturday afternoon last to help in intensifying the strike which has been declared as a protest against the attitude of the Agent M. & S. M. Railway, in refusing a Board of Conciliation for the settlement of the matters in dispute between him and the Union The Agent's attitude is unsustainable. For 12 months ending the 30th July, 1932, the surplus at Perambur was no more than 110; the Agent had promised that it was to be absorbed by natural wastage and that no worker was to be discharged as all these 110 were old and permanent hands. After July last, however, a sudden change has come over the Administration. Between July and October, the alleged surplus has increased from 110 to 160, then to 473 and 576 and the latest figure is 793

UNION'S DEMAND.

"The Railway Board, during the half-half yearly meeting with the Federation, have accepted the principle of short-time as a substitute for compulsory discharge and the Union has acted on the principle that 'half a loaf for all is better than full loaf for a few and starvation for the rest. On this principle and according to the figures given by the Agent, there will be a staff deficit instead of a surplus which must result in the reinstatement of those discharged last year. This is practically the demand of the Union and it is strictly in consonance with the agreement between the Federation and the Railway Board which the Railway Administrations have themselves accepted. In the circumstances, the demand of the Union for the reinstatement of those now on the waiting list, was perfectly legitimate, as it arises directly out of the agreement between the Agent and the Union, arrived at in September 1932, but the Agent would have none of it.

PERAMBUR WORKSHOPS.

"In the Perambur Workshops, all the workers have downed tools for the last four weeks Arkonam Shops have followed the example and over half of the workers at Hubli are now on strike The All-India Railwaymen's Federation has addressed a letter to the Railway Board detailing the whole situation and urging for immediate action to avoid further labour trouble On the other hand the Union is not prepared to compromise in a matter of such vital importance and unless either a Board of Conciliation is given or the untenable attitude of the Administration revised, the strike is bound to spread from Workshops to Running Sheds and then to the open line including the administrative offices and stores.

THE TROUBLE.

"The trouble on the M. & S. M. Railway is entirely due to the attitude of the Agent in repudiating the understanding reached between him and the Union and the implications even of the inflated figures varying from day to day. It is time the Railway Board intervene to settle the dispute themselves or advise the Agent to accept the Union's offer for a Board of Conciliation."

HUBLI STRIKE SITUATION

Mr. Giri On Its Acuteness

(From A Correspondent.)

PERAMBUR, Nov. 23.

Regarding the M.S.M. strike situation, Mr. Giri addressed a huge meeting of strikers yesterday at Perambur and reviewed the situation. He explained the position regarding the Hubli strike, and said that 500 workmen coming under the Criminal Tribes Act were led unwillingly into workshops escorted by the armed police.

The latest position is that the strikers' number is steadily increasing. Gagging orders are served on Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and other.

The Nellimerala jute mill workers have sent strike relief contribution.

Notes of the Day

Plain Speaking.

"May I say", said the Viceroy in the course of his reply to the deputation from the Delhi Citizens' League which waited upon him on Wednesday, "that the importance of plain-speaking cannot at the present juncture be overestimated." And he proceeded to exhort all those who wish their country well to come out into the open and range themselves on the side of all those "who are striving for constitutional advance." Well, the Delhi Citizens' League has come out into the open and the Viceroy can depend upon its support for Ordinance Rule. But what is the strength of this body and what measure of public confidence does it enjoy? If the Viceroy wants plain-speaking so do the non-official members of the Assembly. Many of them have already spoken plainly in regard to the Ordinance Bill, but to no avail. It is not their co-operation the Government want.

Wanted Co-ordination.

The Bombay Swadeshi League has done well to have undertaken the task of securing better co-ordination in the matter of holding Swadeshi Exhibitions in the City and the Presidency. There is no doubt that if the exhibitions are too frequent and ill-coordinated, they often tend to be organised on an unimpressive scale, and the different exhibitions may clash with each other, thereby causing inconvenience and annoyance to the public and particularly to the stall holders. It is to be hoped that the Bombay Swadeshi League will be able to persuade other Swadeshi institutions in the Presidency to work on a concerted and well-co-ordinated plan. The Bombay League, with its wide resources, should also be in a position to help smaller institutions in determining which articles are truly Swadeshi and which are spurious stuff.

For Joint Electorate.

The attempt of a few Muslim Communalists of Bengal to give a fresh lease of life to separate electorates even for the Municipal Corporation of Calcutta, has met with a reception which it really deserved. The Municipal Act of 1923 definitely provided for the automatic withdrawal of the system of separate electorates after nine years. Mr. Abul Kasem, however, tabled a motion in the Bengal Legislative Council recommending the continuation of separate electorates for the Calcutta Corporation. The Minister for Local Self-Government announced that Government had already come to an understanding with Muslim leaders in favour of joint electorates in the future with reservation of seats for Muslims on the population basis. Nevertheless, Mr. Abul Kasem insisted upon moving his Bill, but fortunately, the House objected to permission being granted. It is understood that Government will soon bring forward a new bill incorporating the agreement with the Muslim leaders. It is to be hoped that the proposed reservation of seats will be for only a limited period.

South Indian State's Lead.

Following the worthy example of Baroda, Kolhapur and Kashmir, the State of Sandur in South India has just issued a communique putting an end to all the civic disabilities of the untouchables in the State. The communique states: "Being convinced that untouchability is a curse, a canker eating into the very vitals of Hinduism, the removal of which stigma would go a long way to ameliorate the condition of the subjects of the Raj, the Durbar were pleased to proclaim on the auspicious occasion of their birthday (18-11-32), that the ban on a certain class of their subjects, who are denounced at present as untouchables in denying them access to State Temples, wells, schools and other institutions be forthwith lifted." This wise attitude of the State is a fair indication of the triumph of humanity over blind orthodoxy and the Durbar's lead deserves to be promptly followed by other States in South India. And so auspicious is the very act of justice to the untouchables that no Prince need wait for a birthday or any other auspicious day for inaugurating the reform.

JAMNADAS MEHTA GAGGED

Not To Address Meetings In Hubli

MADRAS, Nov. 23.

The latest telegram from the Hubli Union says that Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, President, All-India Railwaymen's Federation, and Mr. Abdu. Kadir, Member of the Council of Action and two others namely the Secretary and Vice-President of the Hubli Union have been served with an order by the Resident, 1st Class Magistrate, Hubli prohibiting them from addressing meetings in Hubli for two months.

Mr. J. Mehta is proceeding to Poona by road to organise workers on the line for a general strike.—A. P.

PERAMUR SITUATION UNCHANGED

MADRAS, Nov. 23.

A communique issued by the M. S. M. Railway says:—"At Perambur and Arkonam the situation remains practically unchanged. Union pickets are active at Perambur and if these were removed, there is no doubt whatever that a very large number of workmen probably a majority would return to work. At Hubli approximately 200 more men are absent from work today. In response to an advertisement calling for applications for clerks in the place of those who have gone on strike in the workshops, approximately 700 applications have been received. Hitherto the Administration have done nothing to replace men, who have gone on strike, because it boelieves that in a majority of cases they have been persuaded to do so by misrepresentation or have been intimidated into staying away from work. Conditions in other parts of the Railway remain normal."—A. P.

BENGAL PUBLIC SECURITY BILL

Referred To Select Committee

CALCUTTA, Nov. 23.

After a full-dress debate for over three hours the Bengal Council on a motion of Mr. W. D. R. Prentice, the Home Member, referred the Bengal Public Security Bill to a Select Committee of eleven members with instructions to submit their report within a week.

The object of the Bill is to deal with the civil disobedience movement. The Special Powers Ordinance will expire on the 29th of December and the local government want special powers to enable them in case of emergency, to combat activities which are subversive of law and order or prejudicial to public security and for the suppression of which the ordinary powers of the Government are inadequate

The Bill when enacted, is intended by the Government to remain in force until the 31st of December, 1935.—A. P.

"INFRINGEMENT OF COMPANY LAWS"

Director Of Aeropostale Company Arrested

PARIS, Nov. 23.

Andre Bouilloux Lafont, Director of Aeropostale Company (French International Airline) who is a son of the chairman of the company, has been arrested.

It was recently announced that proceedings were being taken against both for alleged infringement of company laws through issuing misleading balance sheet.

Aeropostale Company continues to run its lines under the supervision of a special Government committee until liquidation is completed

Percy Pitt Dead.

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Nov. 23.

The death occurred unexpectedly during the night of the well-known British composer, Percy Pitt, 62) first music director of British Broadcasting Company, from which he retired two years ago. He was pioneer of broadcasting serious music in England and modern wireless concert is largely result of his early work. He was intimate with Puccini and knew most of great operatic stars in consequence of having been director of music Covent Garden Opera, for twenty-four years.

BY THE WAY

(By A Gentleman With A Duster).

The surplus of six and a half crores in the Customs revenue over the estimates of the Government has been considered in some quarters as an opportunity for wiping off the cut of 10 per cent. in the salaries of Government servants. This is a very mischievous move and I am surprised that the public has not yet condemned it. The cut in the salaries of Government servants has now to be taken as only a first step towards bringing the expenditure of Government Departments in line with the general economy of the country. That Government expenditure in India is excessive and provides considerable scope for drastic prunning is admitted on all hands. The public will, therefore, not tolerate any agitation to obtain restoration of the cut made last year.

* * * *

If there is any direction in which Government can give immediate relief, with the utmost probability of such relief proving fruitful, it is in the way of reducing the heavy burden on trade and industry which is laid by the present scale of income-tax and super-tax. It is now incontrovertible that to bring back economic health to this world every effort has to be made to restore to it the normal trading commercial and industrial activities of the past. Every expedient therefore which can be requisitioned to bring about this desired aim should be immediately resorted to. That the burden of income-tax has been excessive is made sufficiently clear by the examination of accounts of several of our industrial concerns. For instance, the payment of income-tax in the case of Tata Hydro Company for the last year works out at Rs. 3/ per ordinary share whereas the company paid a dividend of Rs. 7/8. In the case of Belapur Sugar Company the dividend paid on the ordinary share was Rs. 6/ per share whereas the income-tax and supertax absorbed a little more than Rs. 6/ per share and illustrations of this character can be multiplied indefinitely.

* * * *

Government must realise that in the present state of acute trade depression there are very few industrial concerns in this country which show a decent return on the capital invested and if income-tax is allowed to make such a heavy inroad into the distributable profits of our industrial concerns the flow of fresh capital which is so vitally necessary for the expansion of the existing industries and the promotion of new ones will be checkmated Capital which has been proverbially shy in this country has to be charmed out of its bashful reserve by offering unusually attractive terms and such terms are rendered impossible so long as income-tax is maintained at the present scale. I believe, therefore, that in case the Government of India find themselves fortunately placed at the end of the year with a surplus, that surplus should be utilised in reducing the present scale of direct taxation.

* * * *

I wonder if many people in India have seen that interesting book entitled "Biographical Notes and Photographs of the British and Indian Delegates at the Indian Round Table Conference Second Session 1931."

Turning over the pages of this book I was rather reminded of a peculiar hobby of Mr. M. R. Jayakar, viz., the hobby of appearing younger than he is in age, as he poses to represent young India of to-day. It is rather curious that his age has been described as "about 51 years of age." Evidently this is not correct, as he was born in November 1874 and passed his matriculation in 1890. If his age was 51 last year, that would mean that he was born in 1880 and that he passed his matriculation examination at the incredible age of 10 But, of course, neither His Majesty's Government nor Mr. Jayakar's colleagues at the Round Table Conference had the dates which I have given above before them and I am not surprised if he was accepted at about 51 as a representative of young India.

"BARTEX" SCHEME FOR BRITAIN

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Nov. 23.

Explaining the "Bartex" scheme to restore Britain's balance of trade at a meeting of the Merchants' Association of the United Kingdom, a speaker said that the system would be the method of earmarked cheques which in effect would be receipt to a country, to which it sold a certain amount of goods. This cheque would be repaid by purchase of other goods.

Women's Effort To Remove Untouchability

To Open Doors Of Guruvayur To Harijans

The following programme has been fixed up by the Committee of the Gandhi Seva Sena after our prominent workers had seen Mahatma Gandhi at the Yerrowda Jail on Wednesday 16th instnt:—

The work of the Gandhi Seva Sena is to continue on parallel lines

1 (a) To change the mentality of class Hindus towards Untouchability in all its forms.

(b) Appeal to Trustees and the Pujaris of the Temple-going public to help in opening up the Temples to Harijans. Thus to remove a great blot on the pristine purity of Hinduism and train the people to understand the meaning of true Swaraj.

2 (a) To approach the Trustees of large educational funds and persuade them to help the education of Harijan children.

(b) To appoint Officers who will see that the right type of children are chosen, and who will watch their attendance and see that they remain clean.

(c) To approach Landlord after getting the approval of the tenants to allow Harijans to rent rooms in their buildings.

(d) To approach Hotel-keepers not to make any distinction between Hindus and Hindus in their Hotels or Boarding-houses.

(e) To approach the Heads of masons, carpenters, metal workers to take Harijan boys as apprentices, motor drivers and cleaners.

(f) Make arrangements for medical assistance.

(g) To try and get the Trust Deeds and the history of the foundation of the different Temples and get them examined by competent legal authorities.

3 (a) Sena Sevikas will undertake to conduct story-telling and sewing classes for the women and girls. If further interest is taken reading and writing classes might be started for adults.

(b) Where possible night-schools must be encouraged for men. Special stress should be laid on vocational training.

(c) Sena Sevikas will organise small meetings as often as possible in the courtyard of the chawls to gain the sympathy of the people to the cause. Give Mahatma Gandhi's message from jail and explain the necessity for a quick change in the Hindu angle of vision towards Untochability on account of Gandhiji's and Kelappan's impending fast for the opening of Guruvayur.

(Distribution of leaflets to be done beforehand).

The work that the members of the Gandhi Seva Sena have particularly taken in hand is to bring Guruvayur and Mahatma Gandhi's fast before the public mind.

After taking the signatures for a few days in favour of opening the Guruvayur Temple to our Harijan Brothers and when some ground has been covered we shall announce a day for putting ballot boxes at the important Temples of Bombay.

The following posters will be posted throughout the whole of Bombay in order to enlist the sympathy and help of the citizens of Bombay for this righteous cause:—

1. **The opening of Guruvayur is the test of our return to true Hinduism.**
   (Gandhi Seva Sena).
2. **If the Hindu Massi Mind is not yet prepared to banish Untouchability root and branch then it must sacrifice me without the slightest hesitation.**
   (Gandhi Seva Sena).
   (Mahatma Gandhi)
3. **Above all this fast is intended to sting the Hindu conscience into right religious action.**
   (Gandhi Seva Sena).
   (Mahatma Gandhi)
4. **The divine properties are deemed to be for liberation the demoniacal for bondage. Grieve not, Thou art born with divine properties, O Pandava.**
   (Gandhi Seva Sena).
   (The Bhagavad Gita xvi. 5)
5. **The same am I to all beings. There is none hateful to Me nor dear. They verily who worship Me with devotion, they are in Me and I also in them.**
   (Gandhi Seva Sena).
   (The Bhagvad Gita Ix 29)
6. **And as ye would that men should do to you, do ye also to them likewise.**
   (Gandhi Seva Sena).
   (Luke vl. 31.)

Those who are desirous of helping the members of the Gandhi Seva Sena in the work of the removal of Untouchability are requested to give their names at the following places any day between 11 a.m. and 2 p.m :—

1. Smt. Jamnaben Purshottam, 179, Bazar Gate Street, (Above Harihar Printing Press, 4th Floor)
2. Smt. Vijayaben Parikh, Dahanukar Bldg., 4th Floor Post Office Gully, Kalbadevi.
3. Smt. Nanduben Thakkar, Ranchhoddas Kanji's Wadi, 2nd Floor Girgaon Back Road.
4. Smt Bachuben Wagle New Bhat Wadi 2nd Floor.
5. Smt. Sitabai Padbidri, Saraswat Colony, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi.
6. Smt. Nirmalaben Shroff, Topiwalla Mansion, Opp Vanita Vishram Sandhurst Road.
7. Smt. Kashibai Kothare, C/o Dr. A. P. Kothare, 333, Thakurdwar, Girgaon.

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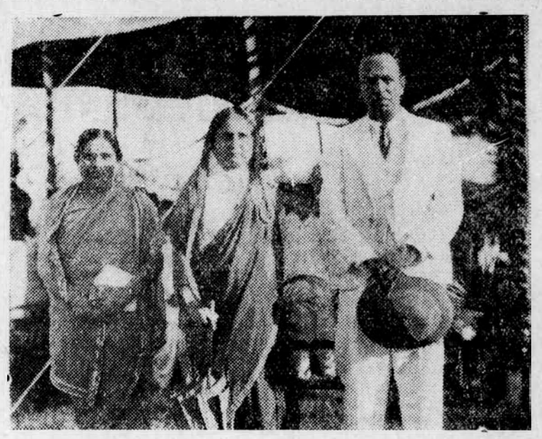
No operation no internal medicine—only by the use of 7 SUPPOSITORIES of "PILESORINE" a sure cure is guaranteed Thousands have been cured. Send a Post Card for free literature.
Agurine Depot
KARACHI.

INFANTONE
SYRUP FOR YOUR BABY'S TROUBLES AND BISCUITS ARE THE BEST NOURISHMENT FOR BABIES
SOLE AGENTS:
BELI RAM & BROS.
304, Princess Street, ... BOMBAY 2.
Dispensing Time from 8-30 a.m to 8-30 p.m



Mr. and Mrs. Chandavarkar with Mrs. Shafi Tyabji at the Chembur Camp of the Municipal Girl Guides.

ROYAL NAVY BEAT DEVON

LONDON, Nov. 23.

At Devonport to-day in the match under Rugby Union Rules Royal Navy beat Devon by 15 points to 11

MANCHESTER NOVEMBER HANDICAP.

The following are final acceptors for Manchester November Handicap with their probable jockeys:—

Rockliffe (A. Wragg); Sans Espoir (Perryman); Pahokee (Childs); Guiscard (Weston); Cobequid (Wing); Overall (Clifford Richards); Scardroy (S. Wragg); Rockstar (Ray); Arena (Gordon Richards); Apperley (Beary); Clogheen (Graves); Epcure (Sirett); Lingerie (F Fox); Codicil (Lane); Dictum (Steve Donoghue); Silver Castor (Dines); Anna (E Smith); Isthmus (Nevett); Hypostyle (Richardson); Northdrift (Downdall); Disarmament (—)—Reuter's Special

Ghuznavi's Attack On Unity Conference

LONDON, Nov. 23.

In contrast to M. Shaukat Ali Mr. A. H. Ghuznavi in a statement emphatically denies the validity of Allahabad Conference so far as Muslims are concerned and says that accredited spokesmen of Muslims did not participate and had no interest in it.

"It is alleged" he adds, "that decisions are merely irrelevent so far as Muslims are concerned." Conference was nothing more than attempt by Hindus aided by one or two non-representative Muslims to confuse public opinion in India and England.

Muslim position remains as it was left by previous Round Table Conference and Communal Award which is generally accepted.—Reuter.

"REPRESSION, LIKE QUACK REMEDIES BOUND TO FAIL"

(Continued from page 1.)

did not co-operate with the Government, but the Civil Disobedience movement was up to overthrow Government established by law, and even threaten merchants with dire punishments if they did not abide with their orders. They went even a step further and tried to establish their own courts of law and had parallel Government.

One chief feature of this movement was that while the lawyer leaders of this movement advised peasants not to pay revenue to the Government, they themselves did not practise this advice and left off their legal practice. They also incited people that within the next few months Government would come on their knees before the Congress.

"PREVENTIVE NOT PUNITIVE."

In these state of things, ordinary law was not effective enough and a special measure was necessary to meet the emergency He then assured the House that the Ordinance was only meant as a preventive measure and not punitive, and pointed out that even best of Congressmen had admitted that the Commssioner of Police, Bombay had exercised these powers with greatest restraint and consideration.

Dewan Bahadur D. R. Patil (Bhusawal) then urged the Government to delete the clause in the Bill against the agriculturists who did not pay their taxes. He submitted that except Bardoli and some parts of Gujarat, the agriculturists were loyal to the Government and paid their dues without giving any kind of trouble.

MR. MORE'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. J. G. More (Sholapur) then moved an amendment to apply the measures only to those who dealt with Civil Disobedience movement organised by the Indian National Congress.

The Council then adjourned till to-day.

Dr. and Mrs. ARUNDALE, who arrived in Bombay.

MR. HAYMAN TO LEAVE GOVT. SERVICE

Will Indian Succeed Him?

(From Our Special Correspondt.)

NEW DELHI, Nov. 23.

My previous forecast that Mr. Hayman, Staff Member, Railway Board, is leaving Government Service is confirmed by further information that has come to hand. I am told that he is asking for three months' leave preparatory to retirement from Government service, and that he has been offered by the Tata Steel Company at Jamshedpur, the post of Chief Accountant on Rs. 3,300 per mensem.

The question of Mr. Hayman's successor is still under discussion and most probably he would be a Government official.

There was considerable talk to-day in the lobbies as to whether Mr. Shanmukham Chetty would be appointed his successor, but responsible circles discount the story. Previously too his name was associated by rumour with the Tariff Board membership, and it turned out to be untrue. The point that would face Sir Joseph Bhore according to opposition members of the Assembly, is whether Mr. Hayman's successor should be an Indian. Mr. Colvin has previously officiated for Mr. Hayman but there are a number of Indian officials eligible for the appointment, and as it is not a technical appointment of an Indian member of the Railway Board it would now be made without difficulty, and in accordance with Sir Basil Blackett's plighted word that scales would be weighted in favour of an Indian.

ALLEGED OFFENSIVE REPORTS

Case Against "Amrit Bazaar Patrika"

CALCUTTA, Nov. 23.

The rule obtained by the Governor-in-Council on 18th July calling upon Mr. Tusharkanti Ghose and Tarithanti Biswas, Editor and printer respectively of "Amrit Bazaar Patrika" was heard to-day before Justices Panckridge and Patterson.

Mr. A. K. Roy, Acting Advocate General for the Crown said that the trial of Prodyot on a charge of murdering Mr. Douglas District Magistrate, Midnapore on 30th April commenced before the Special Tribunal on 8th June and while the matter was proceeding, the newspaper published proceeds with certain headlines which, according to the prosecution, were offensive and that the publications were intended to interfere with the due course of justice. Again when the confirmation of the death sentence was awarded on Prodyot pending before the High Court, the newspaper published two articles which were very offensive.

The affidavit of the editor placed before the Court denied the allegations stating that the reports of the proceedings were fair and accurate.

Hearing is proceeding.—A.P.

STRENGTHEN OPPOSITION FORCES

Appeal To Absentee M. L. A's.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 23.

Mr. S. C. Jog has been elected Chief Whip of the Nationalist Party in the Assembly in place of Mr. B. Das who has gone to London.

Mr. Jog in a statement to the press appeals to all absentee members to hasten to Delhi in order to strengthen opposition forces against Government measures now under discussion. He wants each electorate in the country to see that its representative is at his post of duty when the Ordinance Bill is to be finally voted upon and the Ottawa Bill is placed on the anvil.—A.P.

ANOTHER FIELD DAY FOR GOVT

(Continued from page 1.)

cheered by all sections when he rose to speak. He severely criticised the language of the clause and advised the Assembly to throw it out lock, stock andd barrel. What was the meaning of the espression "fail in one's duty", he asked and called upon anyone in Governmnt benches to define it clearly.

LIFE NOT WORTH LIVING.

He gave a picture of the life in the mofussil, particularly in the villages and said with this clause as at present worded, life would not be worth living even for six hours. As Mr. Misra had pointed out there had not been any serious case of such failure of duty, and the speaker warned that anticipatory legislation was the most dangerous thing to resort to. Government with their official votes might pass this clause, but when they would be voting without any slightest personal experience of life in the mofussil. Only a weak and imbecile Government which could not control their servants would like to have such powers, but not a mighty Government. The speaker gave instances of the manner in which Chowkidars were harassing people in villages and with the language of the clause vague, ununderstandable and indefinite the Assembly could only reject the clause wholesale.

Mr. Amarnath Dutt pleaded that if Government had the interest of labour at heart they should not impose this section on the public

Mr. Jog criticised that Government had only one obsession that every agitation was a manifestation of civil disobedience. In such a mentality, accuracy of language and thought and other propriety did not weight with them.

"EXHIBITING WEAKNESS."

Sardar Sant Singh said that already Government had lost a good deal of confidence and by such provisions in the Bill they would be only exhibiting weakness and not strength of administration. He warned Government against dancing to the tune of civil resisters who themselves wanted more repression to give an incentive to their movement.

Mr. S. C. Sen considered that the Section made the bill cruel and incapable of execution in certain cases leading to absurdities. There was no necessity for such comprehensive definition of a public servant.

Mr. Ahmad Nawazkhan referred to the activities of Red Shirts in Peshawar in dissuading public servants from performing their lawful duties. Law abiding public had nothing to fear from this section which was solely directed against mischiefmakers. If anybody opposed this clause it would mean that that person was in favour of tampering with public servants.

HAIG DEFENDS REPRESSION.

Mr. Haig repying ato the debate pointed out that the object of the Congress had been to paralyse Government and one of the most obvious methods was to interfere with the loyalty and good behaviour of a public servant. At various times attempts had been made to induce public servants to fail in their duty. If for the moment Congressmen had suspended or abandoned this activity, it was because of the powers in possession of Government to check it Mr. Krishnamachariar's arguments were ingenious and he had given hypothetical instances of possible abuse of clause, but not one single specific fact. The Home Member affirmed that there was an organised campaign to induce public servants to abandon their duty

Mr Mitra's motion for deletion of clause three was defeated by 61 votes to 33.

ALL AMENDMENTS REJECTED.

Mr. S. C. Mitra moved the deletion of the words "attempt to induce" from Clause Three as in his opinion it was very difficult for the accused to prove that they did not attempt to induce a public servant to give up his service.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai said that the words in the clause were indefinite and vague, and difficult of interpretation and should therefore be deleted.

Sir B. L. Mitter opposing stated that the amendment went against the elementary principle of Criminal Law in the country.

Mr. Haig said that Congress Agent makes speech asking Government servants to give up service and it was duty of Government to stop those people from doing so.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Mitra moved the maximum punishment for the offence should be three months instead of one year. He was supported by Mr Lahiri Chawdhiry.

Mr. Haig did not regard one year as excessive punishment and said that the Select Committee before the walk-out of members had considered the provision but made no chance.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Jadhav moved for maximum punishment to be six months and asserted that the offence was only a technical one and did not require drastic punishment.

MAXIMUM FINE.

Mr. Mitra moved that the maximum fine would be Rs. 200 only.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. LalchandNavalrai moved a proviso to clause Three that no court shall take cognisance of the offence unless upon a complaint made by an order or under authority from the Loal Government or some officer empowered by the Government in this behalf.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Jadhav moved deletion of words 'Servant of Local Authority or Railway Administration' from explanation to Clause Three.

Mr. Jadhav said that in the first place the Congress was not out to disorganise local bodies which were really for the welfare of the people. Secondly the provision might take away the right of Railway or local employees to combine or strike as the ringleaders might be arrested under the clause.

Mr. Haig held that provision would be altogether incomplete if the amendment were accepted. The amendment was rejected, as also the next amendment of Mr. Jadhav, which sought to exclude the employees of a Public Utility Service from the clause and Clause Three was adopted without division

"SUPERFLUOUS & DANGEROUS."

Mr. S. G. Jog moved deletion of Clause Four which provided for protecting a public servant from being harrassed or boycotted in the discharge of his duties. He said that the language and intent of this Clause were very loose and said that it would be superfluous and dangerous on the eve of transference of power into Indian hands to pass this all embracing measure.

Mr. Seetarama Raju characterised Clause Four as an unwarranted interference with the ordinary rights of citizenship. Sir Mohamad Yakub thought that the Clause Four was most important to protect Government servants from ordinary tyranny of the Congress. The speaker said that it was futile to argue that money-lending was in any way connected with this clause.

Mr. Sorley, (Bombay Official) said that criminal intimidation was the greatest evil in the Congress movement, the success of which lay in success of this form of molestation enforced against petty officials who were not in a position to resist.

DRASTIC POWERS.

Mr. Krishnamachariar wholeheartedly supported the amnedment for deletation. Speaking from experience, he cited many instances to prove the inadvisability of placing such wide powers in the hands of petty officials who were devoid of common courtesy.

Concluding Mr. Krishnamachariar asked why on the eve of the inauguration of the new constitution such drastic powers were required on the plea of protecting the New Government.

The Assembly adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

SETH GOVINDDAS REACHES JUBBULPUR

Satisfied At Unity Conference Results

(From Our Correspondent.)

JUBBULPORE, Nov. 23.

Seth Govind Das arrived here yesterday from Rajputana and was cordially received by numerous friends and relative; at the seation. Sethji who was much pulled down when released from Jail, looks considerably improved in health. On being asked how Mrs. Govinddas was he stated though she has much improved her health was not normal, and therefore she was left at Sikar on medical advice. He expressed great satisfaction at the Unity Conference achievement

Missing Letter Competition Series II

RESULTS

Of the Competitors none sent an all-correct solution which is as follows:—

(1) Wife; (2) Lake; (3) Adjust; (4) Ripe; (5) Hack; (6) Jewel; (7) Rock; (8) Melting; (9) Deck; (10) Fate; (11) Bombay; (12) Fens; (13) Calf; (14) Rope; (15) Police; (16) Base.

There is, therefore, no first prize.

2nd PRIZE Rs. 200/-

Jal D. Pochkhanavala, 283 Frere Rd. Fort Bombay

3rd PRIZE Rs. 100/- DIVIDED AS FOLLOWS

Rs. 17/- Each

Miss Lila K. Utamsingh, Burns Road, Karachi.
Mrs. W. C. Dutt, 45, Victoria Road, Jubbulpore.
M. A. Singrachar, 142, Agrahar, Mysore.
K. Suraj Narayan Chouhan, Bandikui.
Michael Dias, Versova, via Andheri.
Barid Nath Bhattacharya, Belgaum.

CONSOLATION PRIZES

Rs. 5/- Each

1. M. N. Patwardhan, Rajmahal Road, Baroda.
2. Shripad Ramrao Shiraly, C/o. Imperial Bank, Bombay
3. Gangaram Vithoba, Mazagaon, Bombay
4. Mohamed Inayetulla, Addikmet, Hyderabad.
5. Mrs. E. Alfrey, No. 22, Berckley Place, Byculla.
6. Trikamlal Atmaram Patel, Reid Road, Ahmedabad.
7. V. K. Bule, 48, Biyabani, Indore.
8. Y. S. Hirlekar, C/o. C. P. Engineering Co., Nagpur.
9. Kashinath Bajirao, Khanzade Athavade Bazar, Bhusawal.
10. D. R. Doiphode, Hingoli.
11. R. H. Vishwas Rao, Bhat Wadi, Girgaon.
12. Dahayabhai Choonilal Shroff, Mohamad Wadi, Baroda.
13. Saliendara Kumar Bhowani, Adalat Ganj Quarters, Patna.
14. Kusum Ghampaklal Saraya, Dharampur State, Dist. Surat.
15. Jwalaprasad, Camp Indore.
16. Vithal Govind Nimbalkar, Ahmednagar.
17. Brij Beharilal, 369, Muthuganj, Allahabad.
18. M. G. Tanalkar, Chemists, Amraoti.
19. Kr. Birendra Bahadur Singh, D. A. V. College, Cawnpore.
20. Mrs. Sulochinabai Bhat, Collector's Bungalow, Thana.

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ONE FLAT is TO BE LET to permanent Vegetarian Hindus in Raval Building, Lamington Road Opposite to Powell Rent Rs. 200 per month. Apply: OWNER. third floor.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON

First Day's Impressions

(By "CERBERUS.")

A visitor, familiar with the Mahalaxmi Race Course, could not have failed to notice on Saturday last, the several improvements that have taken place there. A long-felt want, for which the patrons of the Grand Enclosure are very grateful, has been supplied by the installation of spacious lifts in the Grand Stand. As each lift can accommodate about thirty persons, it is now very convenient to go up and down. Many, who found the climbing to the top deck very tiring, were very pleased with this innovation and the top floor from which a splendid view of the course and the adjoining places can be had was more patronized than before.

THE FIVE-RUPEE TOTE.

One is sorry to note that the racing authorities have not thought it to reinstal the Five-Rupees Totalizator as is found in the Members' Stand. One is reluctant to accept the reason of the authorities for not doing so on account of the alleged abuse that was made of this facility for betting small stake in the Grand Stand. What kind of abuse it was is not stated. This sounds like perfect snobbery which, if true, is certainly unworthy of the people who made this remark. If it is true that such a statement was made by the racing authorities, as was published in an evening paper, the patrons of the Grand Stand have every reason to resent it. One may ask whether the people who patronize the Grand Stand are less cultured and orderly than those who patronize the Members' Enclosure?

INTRUDERS IN MEMBERS' STAND.

In this respect one may remark that a good number of ladies, who hitherto were always found in the Grand Enclosure, are now to be seen moving about in the Members' Stand by wearing badges to which they are not entitled. A little checking of the members of these badges will easily prove this to be true. It will be seen that many Christian, Anglo-Indian and few European ladies wear badges, given to them by Mahomedan, Parsi and few Hindu members.

ECHO OF "CHABOOTRA" INCIDENT.

An echo of the Chabootra incident. One noticed yesterday that the All-Right bell takes a rather long time now to announce itself. Some said that the Chabootra incident is responsible for this, as a belated objector may appear on the scence long after the weighing in. This delay, before it was understood, caused some anxiety to backers of winners. Objections were so frequent and frivolous at Poona that people have a regular dread of seeing the Red Ball hoisted after backing a winner. The starting bell was hardly heard in the Members' Stand on Saturday. The stands have been freshly pointed and everything including the lawn, look spick and span which reflects great credit on the management. The catering, however, is still dear and the stuff supplied not of the best variety to warrant such charges.

THE BOOKIES SCARED AWAY.

The almost impossible conditions of the Club and the Government with regard to bookmakers have scared away the bookies Only four of them laid miserable odds on Saturday last, and the ring looked lifeless and deserted. Not until the bookies are allowed to accept Rs. 10 bets would they attract punters. The result is that with these ridiculous restrictions, the bucket-shops are thriving as well as before this half-hearted decision to allow bookmakers in the Enclosures was made.

SHABBY TREATMENT OF THE PRESS.

One is sorry to see that the Press is treated rather shabbily at Mahalaxmi. The seats hitherto alloted to the racing correspondents are now reserved for Owners, Trainers and Jockeys, people who are already well provided in this respect on the floor below. Last Saturday only one trainer and two jockeys came for the little while in their new reserved seats. Not a seat has been reserved for the Press so that correspondents were abliged to accommodate themselves as best they could. It will be impossible for racing correspondents to view the races comfortably and easily as soon as the stand become more crowded. The erection of the lifts has caused the removal of the once spacious and comfortable Press Room for a small, stuffy and dark place at the other end of the stand. It is to be hoped that the authorities will remedy this as soon as possible.

CONTROL OF TRAFFIC.

The control of traffic at Mahalaxmi on a race day has always been a sore problem for the Police. Despite the excellent manner this is done in Bombay, the presence of some many hack victorias and the disorderly manner they are generally managed is a positive disgrace to a large and modern city like Bombay. For one thing, one does not see such things in Calcutta and there is no excuse why these objectionable vehicles should be tolerated in such large numbers in Bombay. In Calcutta, where there is only one-way traffic on a race day, only motor vehicles are allowed on the roads, leading to the Race Course. Horse-drawn vehicles, which are few in number, use a different road specially reserved for them. They are only allowed to park at a certain place reserved for them, and quite out of the way of motor traffic. I greatly admired this arrangement when I was in Calcutta on Viceroy's Cup Day last year.

THINGS ARE DIFFERENT IN CALCUTTA.

How is it that Bombay cannot fall in line with the City of Palaces and get rid of the cumbersome slow and dangerous horse vehicles which ply for public hire? Their presence in the city is a great danger to traffic. Owing to them a cheaper taxi service cannot thrive in the city, and we have not a public bus service as one finds so convenient and cheap in Calcutta.

Speaking of buses, one would like to know why a sort of monopoly is assured to the B.E.S. & T. Company only. Roads in Calcutta are certainly narrower and more crowded than in Bombay. Yet there are thousands of public buses, belonging to many owners, which do good business in that city. They are seen all over Calcutta, and as their rates are cheap, they are well patronized and they prove very convenient there.

The buses that ply between the Fort and the Mahalaxmi Race Course on a race day charge Re. 1 per head for one trip. Is not this exhorbitant? In Calcutta from Kidderpore or Sham Bazar to the Race Course on the Maidan, the charge would not be more than 2 annas! Really, Bombay is still very backward in this respect and the Bombay public must be complimented for being a very patient and long-suffering one.

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DARRAKHELS SURRENDER RINGLEADERS

Sequel To Nabi Khan's Execution

PESHAWAR, Nov. 23.

Darrakhels (a sub-section of Jadrans) who following Ghulam-nabi Khan's execution, tried to foment trouble in the Gardez area and were stated to have been rounded up, are now said to have surrendered three ringleaders and sent a jirga at Gardez to sue for peace. This is stated to be the result of leaflets distributed by Afghan aeroplanes in the southern province, particularly in Jadran villages. About 150 Darrakhels, who were taken prisoners in the general round-up on November 14 are stated to have been taken to Kabul.

The whole area is now quiet and King Nadir has full control of the situation. Afghan aeroplanes however, continue to reconnoitre the area, to report and prevent any hostile gatherings.—A. P.

"UNLICENSED ARMS"

Charges Framed Against Hudson

CHITTAGONG, Nov. 23.

The Sadar Sub-divisional Magistrate framed charges against Hudson under section 19F of the Arms Act for the alleged possession of unlicensed arms and ammunitions.

Replying to the charge Hudson said that he was not intentionally guilty.

The defence advocate said that he would not cross-examine the prosecution witnesses but explain Hudson's conduct.

The case was adjourned till the 30th of November.—A. P.

COLLECTIVE FINE ON CHITTAGONG HINDUS

Deputation To Wait On Viceroy

CHITTAGONG, Nov. 23.

The Municipal Commissioners assembled in a meeting and adopted a resolution viewing with alarm and helplessness the government's decision to realise a collective fine from the Hindus of Chittagong which step might affect the municipal income in the present economcal distress.

It also decided to send a deputation of twelve to wait upon the Governor-General to represent the peoples grivances and pray for the revocation of the collective fine.—A. P.

Bengal Terrorist Outrage Act Extended

CALCUTTA, Nov. 23.

The Gazette announces the extension of certain provinces of the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act, 1932, to all districts in Dacca Division and to the districts of Tippera and Naokhali in Chittagong Division from 24th November.—A.P.

MUSLIM BOY'S TRAGIC END

Head Crushed Between Lift And Iron Projection

Bombay, Wednesday.

Abdul Kadar Ebrahim, a Muslim boy who had gone to the Morarji Goculdas Mills at Parel to-day at 1 p.m. met his death under very tragic circumstances.

Inside the Mill an hydraulic lift is installed to carry men and goods to the upper floors. The lift is worked by two chains, one going up and one coming down. Abdul Kadar, who had gone to see his father, a weaving supervisor in the Mill, went near the lift and was watching it. Out of curiosity, the boy leaned over the well of the lift and pulled one of the chains. The lift which was stationary at the bottom shot up. The boy's head was caught between the lift and iron projection which was just above his head. His head was crushed and the liftman, who was standing outside not knowing what the boy was doing rushed to the place and pulled the reverse chain.

The boy's body was extricated and removed to the morgue.

Pt. Malaviya Off To Calcutta

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 23.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, accompnied by Pandit Govind Malaviya, left by the Punjab Mail to-day for Calcutta. They will return to Benares on the 26th instant and then proceed to Allahabad for the Unity Conference meetings.—A.P.

NOTES FROM KABUL

Execution Of Ghulam Nabi

"Islah", the semi-official organ of the Afghan Government, writes as follows in its issue dated the 10th instant in regard to General Ghulam Nabi Khan's execution:—

"Yesterday an exalted assembly consisting of the ministers and their deputies, members of the Majlis-e-Ayan and of the Dar-ush-Shura-e-Milli and the Ulemas met under the presidentship of the Prime Minister, when all the documents pertaining to the treachery and treason of (General) Ghulam Nabi who was executed on the 8th instant, were taken into consideration. All the members of this exalted assembly unannimously expressed this opinion that in view of the grave offences committed by (General) Ghulam Nabi in this country and abroad, especially in this era of peace of which Afghanistan stand so much in need, he richly deserved execution. The assembly then suggested in regard to three other mischiefmongers whose names are given below and who under the leadership of (General) Ghulam Nabi carried on their nefarious activities and showed mischievous documents to the people, that Government should also award them the highest penalty sanctioned by law, since document involving treason were found on their very persons. In accordance with this opinion those three persons were also executed. Their names are: (1) Muhammad Dauran son of Haji Muhammed Sarwar; (2) Muhammad Yousuf son of Mirza Obaidulla and (3) Ghulam Ambar son of Muhammad Akbar."

The assembly afterwards submitted a communication to H. M. the King in which it approved of the latter's action in executing the traitors, expressed its loyalty to his person and paid a tribute to his sense of justice."

VICEROY'S "PLAIN-SPEAKING"

Chhota Sermon On "Law And Order", Peace And Co-operation

Viceroy's Camp.
NEW DELHI, Nov. 23.

His Excellency the Viceroy in the course of his reply to the deputation of the Delhi Citizens League, to-day, said:—

At a time like the present, it is most pleasing and encouraging to me to know that the prominent citizens of all communities in India's capital—the men who throgh their varied interests and occupations provide employment and means of livelihood to our workers, the men who have a stake in the country and to whom the peace of the country is all important, in order to secure successful results for their enterprise have appreciated the aims and objects of the Covernment of India in their firm determination to preserve law and order throughout the country. It was therefore with the greatest satisfaction that I listened to your remarks. Sir, regarding the betterment of the economic situation in Delhi which I believe apply equally to all other parts of India and of the improvement in the political atmosphere of which there can, I maintain, be absolutely no doubt whatever.

"PLAIN-SPEAKING."

In this regard, may I say that I feel that the importance of plain-speaking cannot at the present juncture be overestimated. Those who wish their country well should come out into the open and not be afraid to say so and range themselves on the side of all those who are striving to secure constitutional advance and to work for peace and cooperation. It is for this reason that I warmly congratulate you upon the formation of your League and I hope that your excellent example will be followed in many other parts of India.

I was glad to hear your charming and most cordial references in regard to the appointment of your new Chief Commissioner Mr. Johnson and express my complete agremeent with your view that we have the right man in the right place under whose guidance, to use your own words, we hope that the progress and well-being of your province will not only be maintained but redoubled by reason of his thorough personal knowledge of your needs and problems.—A. P.

SUBHAS BOSE SHOWS NO IMPROVEMENT

CALCUTTA, Nov. 23.

As despite the chance of climate and six weeks' expert treatment tuberculosis santorium at Bhowali, it is reported that Mr. Subhash Chandra Bose shows no improvement, it is understood that the Government of India have agreed to Mr. Bose being examined by a Medical Board consisting of the Superintenent of Bhowali Sanatorium, Civil Surgeon, Nainital, Sir Nilratan Sircar and Doctor Sunil C Bose. The date of examination is not yet noitfied.—A.P.

POSING AS C. I. D. INSPECTOR

Anglo-Indian Arrested In Hyderabad

HYDERABAD (Sind) Nov. 23.

Sensational arrest was made here to-day of an Anglo-Indian youth, who posed as a Delhi C.I.D. inspector, and visited a certain ammunition shop in the cantonment, searched the premises and took possessin of a revolver stating that he would take it to Kotri where he was encamped and examine the number and details there. A local Police head constable who happened to pass by was informed of this and he arrested the man who is now being detained in police custody, pending investigation.—A.P.

Calcutta Share Market

CALCUTTA, Nov. 23.

Jute shares opened steady and advanced sharply on professional buying and good support. In Coals moderate turnover resulted at about quotation rate. Teas were dull but limited business was put through. In Miscellaneous Section Sugar Shares showed a firm undertone while others shew practically no change. Securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities: 3 1|2 p.c. paper 72|14; 4 p.c. loan 1934|37 97|14; 4 per cent loan 1960|70 84|12; 4 1|2 per cent loan 1955|60 95; 5 per cent New Loan 1940|43 101|5 small lot; 5 per cent loan 1939|44 101|10 small lot; 5 per cent loan 1929-47 100 small lot 5 p.c. loan 1945|55 105|15; 5 per cent bonds 1935 101|13; 5 per cent U.P. Bonds 1944 99|14; 6 1|2 per cent. Treasury Bonds 1935 105|2.

Banks:—Imperial Bank conty. 298|8 small lots.

Railways:—Sara Serajganj Railway 73.

Cottons:—Kesoram ordy. 3|9; Kesoram defd. 103.

Coals:—Aldih 1|8; Bengal 205; Bhalgora 1|13; Ghusick and Muslia 1|8; Katras Jherriah 25|8; New Berrbhoom 8|8; Seepore 9|4 premium.

Jutes:—Barnagore 117; Birla ordy 7|12; Clive 6 per cent pref. 102; Dalhousie 324 small lot; Hooghly pref. 17|9; Howrag 39. Kamrhatty 379; Kinnison 570 ex div; Lawrence 399 ex div small odd lot; Reliance 60|4.

Miscellaneous:—Indian Standard Wagon ordy 41|8; Indian Wagon pref 96; Indian Iron and Steel 5|5; B I Corporation pref 73|8; Indo Burma Petroleum pref. 95; Tide Water Oil 7|12; Midnapore Zemindary 68 small lot. Cawnpore 31|8. Champaran 22|10; New Savan 15|10; Samastipore 5|8.

Tea Shares: — Baradighi 25; Bhatkowa 25; Tukvar 20|8 odd lots.—A.P.

C. K. Naidu At Nagpur

(From Our Correspondent)
NAGPUR, Nov. 23.

Captain C. K. Naidu arrived here from Indore this evening and was given a public reception. He was garlanded by the President of the City and Civil Station Municipalities. He stays here for a week and will deliver an inaugural address on Friday and civic address will be presented to him on Sunday.

Trotsky At Copenhagen

(SPECIAL CABLE)
LONDON, Nov. 23.

Esbjerg (Denmark)—Derisive whistles and catcalls greeted Trotsky from one section of crowd on the quavside as the steamer tied up but most of the crowd was passive.

Through strong police guard Trotsky was shepherded the Copenhagen Express.

"A LEAP IN THE DARK"

VIEWS ON OTTAWA AGREEMENT

Govt To Urge Immediate Ratification ?

(From Our Special Corrspondne..)
NEW DELHI, Nov. 23.

It seems that as a result of the strong attitude taken up by Sir Abdur Rahim and his Independent Party, and in view of the fear of split in the Nationalist Party itself, Sir Harisingh Gour has given up the position that the Ottawa Agreement may be ratified for three years subject to the results of further expert examination. The position of Sir Harisingh Gour of course, was that from all that had been stated either by the Government or by experts it was apparent that the Agreement was a leap in the dark. Difference of opinion arose as to whether they should take their stand on the unequivocal condemnation of the Agreement or whether they should tell Government that the expert committee should continue its works till it is able to form conclusions, and them advise the Assembly whether to ratify the Agreement or reject it, and that in the meantime Government should be left to carry the bill through official and European votes, and that opposition parties should remain neutral.

This suggestion has also met with opposition from the Independents and has not been approved by Nationalists either. Lobby anticipations therefore are that Opposition parties will take their stand that the Agreement is not proved to be in the interest of India, that they are not prepared to advise the country to take leap in the dark, and that the world tariff movements would certainly effect the issue soon, and that therefore India should keep her hands free of any premature tariff commitments. Whatever be the view of the opposition section of the Bhore Committee, Government would advocate immediate ratification of the Agreement and official whips hope to secure for Government a comfortable majority in favour of their proposal though they recognise that a large majority of Indian elected members would be against Government.

KESHOD RIOTS CASE JUDGMENT

34 Accused Discharged: 26 Convicted

(From Our Corresposdent)

RAJKOT, Nov. 22.

Respecting the religious feelings of the local Jain community, the new A. G. G. Mr. G. Latimar cancelled last week, the deportation order passed on Swami Ramniksagarji. Thus he has righted the wrong committed by Mr. Latimar's predecessor, Sir H. P. Kealy, four months ago.

Presiding at the prize giving of the local A H. C. High School, he complimented Mr. H. C. Chawdhry for his princely donation of Rs. 25,000 for the erection of the school building and Rs. 1,000 towards the poor boys' fund. Despite hard times he promised to do his utmost, for the renewal of the grant, withheld by the Central Government. He regretted the abnormal rise in the school fees, when several States in the province had made even Secondary education free.

PASSPORT DELAYED.

Mr. Chhotalal L. Mankad B.A., whose case of delaying the passport for over two months, by the Agency authorities was reported in these columns some three months ago, cabled to his brother here last week, that he was not allowed to land on the American shore, though he successfully sailed from England.

KESHOD RIOTS JUDGMENT

The text of the judgment, delivered last week by the special trying Magistrate, Mr. Bulsara, after a prolonged hearing of some six months, in the Keshod riots under Junagadh, is now available. The judge discharged 34 Hindus and Muslims for want of evidence and convicted the remaining 26 Mahommedans and sentenced them to a term of imprisonment varying from 18 months to 3 years with a maximum fine of Rs. 500. Even, the Judicial Secretary Mr. Karim Master rejected their bail application filed by the counsel, Mr. Noora of Rajkot on the 14th instant.

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In Hungry England

LIFE UNDER THE MEANS TEST

Some Lancashire Impressions By Fenner Brockway

In "Hungry England" (Gollancz pp. 224, 2s. 6d.), Mr Fenner Brockway sets out the highly disturbing results of a tour of investigation into the most depressed parts of the country. He begins with the weaving towns of Lancashire and chooses Great Harwood as his first field of inquiry. Here he says:

The workers have "got to the far end.' They can buy neither clothes nor boots nor enough food for their children They make the children's clothes out of the discarded garments of the adults. Many of the families have not bought any clothes at all for two years. The standard of food cannot be compared with two years ago. The cheapest of everything has to be bought; anything so long as it can be eaten . . . The jumble sales are crowded. Two years ago the women would not have looked at these things. Now they scramble for them. The low quality of the food eaten is undermining the health of entire families.

A GREAT HARWOOD FAMILY

Mr. Brockway describes vividly his visits to weavers' homes and his conversations with families on the means test. Here is the story of a man and wife and five children; the parents have been out of work 23 months:

"We used to earn 70s a week between us; . . . we got a nice little home together. Then two years last July the mill closed down. It was a struggle on the full unemployment allowance but we made ends meet somehow. Didn't get into debt. Then seven months ago we were put on the means test. They gave us 31s. It was no good. God knows we watched every halfpenny. . . . But it couldn't be done. You can't feed six on 31s when you have 8s. to pay in rent. We've got crooked for the first time in our married life. We're £12 in debt in six months

"Our eldest is working. She's 15, and has gone away on domestic service. But she doesn't earn enough to send us anything. It just means that we are saved her keep. The other children are 10, 9, 8, and 6. They are at school, and thank God they get a meal a day there—from Monday to Friday. It means they get one good feed a day. Their breakfast is bread and margarine. Their tea bread and jam. Saturday they get bread and margarine for dinner as well But on Sundays we manage a meat dinner, so it's only one day they're dinner as well. But on Sundays

"But what do you get?"

"Well, sometimes the meat goes over until the Monday. Then it's bread and margarine and jam and tea for the rest of the week. For a month we had to go without meat altogether. We went to bed hungry; we woke up hungry. We couldn't go on like it. We had to get into debt."

A WEEK'S BUDGET.

Mr. Brockway quotes a weekly budget of this family:

	s. d.
Rent	3 3
Milk	2 6½
Coal	3 6
Insurance and trade union subscription	3 2
Butcher's meat	2 6
Clog-irons	0 6
Gas and water	2 6
Co-op club	1 0
Bread	4 8
Mayco (margarine)	2 0
Jam	0 9
	31 9½

The weekly allowance under the means test is 31s. 3d.—23s. 3d for man and wife and 2s. for each of the four children at home. Rent insurance, trade union subscriptions, gas and water, and Co-op club are fixed amounts. This leaves 16s. 5½d. for food and clothing for six "Sometimes we only spend a shilling on meat. Then there's something for potatoes and even vegetables and fruit. We can't do with less than 12 pints of milk a week. In summer we spend less on coal; in winter we don't dare to put anything on the fire after six—we go to bed when we feel cold." For clothes they depend mostly on gifts

TO PICTURES OR MEAL?

Mr. Brockway gives other cases of much the same kind from Great Harwood. He quotes one weaver as saying: "We have to go to the pictures. We force ourselves to go, though we don't know what we'll have to eat. It's the only way to stop yourself going mad."

Mr. Brockway's investigation followed the same lines in the Black Country, on the countryside on Tyneside and Teesside, in South Wales, and on Clydeside. He gathers first-hand impressions from interviews with unemployed men and women and from local administrators, and throws a great deal of light on the hardships of life under the means test and on the local divergencies in its administration His general conclusion is that while the full unemployment benefit is not enough to provide most families with their bare needs, the allowances under the means test frequently involve semi-starvation and make impossible the payment of rents for reasonable housing accommodation except at the cost of necessary expenditure upon food. Large sections of the unemployed are buying food of the poorest quality without the elements necessary for health. A large proportion has no means to provide new clothing or footwear. They clothe their families by 'making do," handing on garments from child to child or from house to house, or occasionally buying second-hand Their savings have disappeared and saleable articles in the home have been disposed of The result is that there is growing privation.—"Manchester Guardian."

High Speed Preparatory Machines

Their Economic Value To Cotton Mills

(BY B. B. JOSHI.)

Three valuable inventions in the textile machinery have revolutionised the whole cotton manufacturing process. They are: (1) High Draft Spinning, (2) High Speed Winding and Warping Machines, (3) Automatic Looms. So far as 1st is concerned cottin mills in India have been slowly changing to it, but as regards 2nd and 3rd much attention has not been paid It is proposed here to point out how far the adoption of the latest High-speed Preparatory Machines would be economical to Indian cotton mills when compared with the existing arrangement of the ordinary upright spindle winding and ordinary warping It is claimed both by the makers and the users that the introduction of these new machines gives (1) better yarns on account of special tentioning devices and more (2) production with reduction in cost and fewer changes, so far as mass production of particular varieties of cloth either on ordinary or automatic looms preferably the latter is concerned

In these days of competition the devices which can reduce the cost of manufacture should be welcomed, but the factors that restrict any move on the part of the manufacturers perhaps, are: (1) no capita for plant replacement (2) the carelessness of the manufacturers to concentrate on mass production of those varieties of standard cloths which suffer from serious internal and external competition, (3) the desire of the manufacturers to use the slow speed plant so long as it yields good slow speed efficiency and (4) the absence of high technical skill for organisation and working of new plants

So far as (1) is concerned, on account of the economic position of the industry as a whole being in a depressed condition one cannot possibly expect any inflow of fresh capital. The 2nd factor, if adopted, would no doubt operate in favour of those manufacturers who take its advantage first before its introduction on a wider scale which would naturally result in competition But during the period of transition, i.e. changing from slow speed to high speed there would be temporary disorganisation of work and losses on account of stoppages, etc. may result, and the manufacturer would be naturally nervous when such would be the case in spite of replacing new plant in these depressed times. As regards (3) it can be stated that the slow speed winding and warping machines last for a considerable period if properly care for, on account of the strong consideration and slow speed which tend to reduce the cost of depreciation also. The question of rendering old machinery obsolete has not gained any ground in India so far, but it is stated that the system of winding and warping which was in general use in America ten or more years ago is now entirely obsolate, high-speed winding and warping having replaced it. With regard to the fourth factor it can be stated that the technical ability necessary to tackle the high speed, complicate machinery is wanting on account of the absence of any training both to the operatives and overlookers in this connection.

In spite of ll these restricting factors a manufacturer would be inquisitive to know what would be the amount of saving by the introduction of high speed machines. In order to understand this properly it will be necessary for us to see what are the preparatory systems and machines, thei rworking, etc. in a limited place like this and then to compare their cost of manufacture Mr Hanton has compared costs of six different preparatory systems in his book on "Automatic Weaving," but I think it will suffice here to consider in detail three systems, namely (1) the ordinary system of upright spindle winding and ordinary warping (2) the high speed cone winding (Universal No. 60 GF.) and warping, (3) Barber-Colman system having high speed-winding and warping.

The first system being used by everybody requires no explanation as all are familiar with it. It is claimed that the high speed cone winder No. 60 GF is capable of winding yarns at a speed of 450 to 600 yards per minute. The cones are cross wound with a quick travarse motion and each is driven by means of a frictional contact with the peripheral surface of a drum. The machine is capable of producting cones uniform in shape and size which is absolutely necessary when warping from single cones, apart from magazine creel Each drum in the machine is a separate unit even though mounted on the same shaft and each has its individual motor motion The cone-holder is an ingenius contrivance fitted with sliding arms which are furnished with teeth. When the tube is pushed on to the spindle it is held securely by the teeth which project throug slots whence they grip the interior of the tube The lifting action of the cone automatically causes the teeth to recede permitting the cone to be removed The initial taper of the cone is suc as will efficiently retain the yarn on the package, but during winding process the cone is tilted to a greater angle by means of a shaping device. The machine is fitted with a clarer plate which is set to a gauge to clear the yarn from motes, leaf, etc. Ingeniously curved fixed arms facilitate self-threading and hand-controlled means are provided for giving the thread a slow start after piecing up so as to avoid any risk of a second break on restarting. The high-speed warping machine embodies two distinctive features, namely, (1) the practice of warping from stationary cones using a single end creel, and (2) the magazine creel, which consists of actually two forms of creel and has the special advantage of large scale production and continuous running minimising the time for changes. The creel is made of steel, fitted with required thread guides and individual tentions for each thread and two creel pegs for every thread While warping is proceeding from one cone the other reserve cone is placed on the other creel peg and the finishing end of the former is tied with the beginning end of the latter. This method of creeling is repeated thus producing continuous running and no warp waste. It is also claimed that there are no slack ends and no over-stretched yarn The natural elasticity of the yarn is maintained which shows itself in better wound beams which weave with fewer breakages giving more production in a given time and a better cloth.

(To Be Continued.)

£790,000 ORDERS FROM RUSSIA

British Machines And Materials

LONDON, (By Mail.)

Ordeds totalling £790,000 have been placed in Great Britain by Soviet Russia durfng the past two months. according to figures issued by the Russo-British Chamber of Commerce.

The largest of these contracts was one of £150,000 for electric generators switch gear and winding equipment, placed witn the Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Company, Limited

Other materials which Russia has sought to obtain include; Fruit tinning machines; a small steamship; wire; petrol pumps; and scientific instruments.

The orders also include a number of machine tools and pneumatic tools.

DISARMAMENT

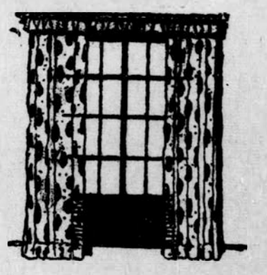
Proof Of British Earnestness

The new British submarine Porpoise which was recently launched at the yards of Vickers Armstrong at Barrow, is declared in naval circles to be the world's wonder submarine. During the more recent part of her building, guards have been posted round the yard to keep away interested persons, chiefly foreigners says the "Chicago Daily Tribune," in mail week.

The new vessel when completed will displace 1,250 tons and mounts one of the new six inch guns, in a collapsible turret. The gun is made without wire winding—an innovation which permits rapid fire without heating.

She will carry two midget Moth amphibian scout planes in a hangar situated astern of the gun. The hanger has a platform worked by air pressure for bringing the airplanes to deck level.

The Porpoise has, moreover, 12 mine-laying tubes, six to stern port and six to stern starboard, and can carry 120 big bines. These tubes are for minelaying when submerged but, when she is riding the surface, the vessel has astern the ordinary deck apparatus as well for sowing mines. The arrangement of her hangar, the machinery for raising and lowering her gun and the gun itself are unique in the Navy, and this vessel is destined to become the forerunner of the group sanctioned in the new estimates.



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MUSLIMS TO HAVE 4 SEATS MORE ON CORPORATION

Announcement In Bengal Council

CALCUTTA, Nov. 22.

Indication that, during the next general elections of the Calcutta Corporation, the Mahomedans will have four more additional seats in the Municipality, bringing their number upto a population basis, was given by the Hon. Mr. B. P Singh Roy, Minister, at the Bengal Legislative Council to-day, when leave was asked by Maulvi Abdul Kasem to introduce a bill to amend the Calcutta Municipal Act of 1923 The act of 1923 gave the Mahomedans right of electing their representatives on the Corporation by separate electorate for nine years, on the exipry of which the act provided that separate electorate should automatically cease. Result of this provision is th the next general election of the municipality in March next will take place on a system of joint electorate.

KASEM'S BILL OPPOSED.

Mr. Kasem in his bill, proposes to make the system of separate electorate permanently operative. As soon as Mr. Kasem asked leave of the House to introduce the Bill there was opposition. The Minister, intervening in the debate announced that the Government was prepared to allow four additional seats to Mahomedans in the Corporation on a population basis, bringing the total number of seats for Muslims to 19, but as provided in the act, the election will take place on a system of joint electorate. This did not satisfy Mr. Kasem, who wanted a continuation of the separate electorate system and before decision was taken on the question for which leave was granted, the house adjourned till to-morrow when the Public Security Bill will come up for consideraion.

The Minister added that the Government was prepared to bring a bill in the Council in this session so that the next election will be fought on joint electorate with reservation of seats giving four additional seats to Mahomedans. It is understood that in lobby circles that the Mahomedan members are agreeable to the suggestion of the Minister.

S. M. BOSE'S MOTION.

On Friday next the House will discuss a special motion of Mr. S. M. Bose requesting the Government of Bengal to communicate to the Government of India and His Majesty's Government in England the opinion of this Coucil that in the new constitution shortly going to be established the Bengal Provincial Legislature should consist of two chambers instead of one, the upper chamber to be a real House of elders constituted on non-communal lines.—A. P.

Alleged Police Informant Fired At

CALCUTTA, Nov. 23.

According to the Comilla correspondent of the "Statesman," on Sunday last, a man named Mallia stated to be a police informer was fired at in the village of Kalikatcha Mallia, it is stated, was talking to four youths, when suddenly one of them whipped out a revolver and fired, hitting Mallia in the chest. The youth who fired escaped but was subsequently arrested. Mallia was brought to Sadar Hospital and the Civil Surgeon who examined him advised his removal to Dacca for X-ray examination to locate the bullet. —A.P.

DIVORCE SUIT OVER FOREIGN TONGUE

LOS ANGELES. (By Mail.)

Because Mr. Nils Asther, the film star, insisted on talking to his mother in Swedish, his wife, Miss Vivian Duncan, of the Duncan Sisters, is seeking to divorce him.

Miss Duncan whose lawyers filed the suit in a Los Angeles court complained that her husband treated her cruelly by conversing in a language she could not understand. Family discussions between Mr. Asther and his mother were invariably conducted in their native tongue, and she felt isolated.

Growing tired of this treatment, she left her husband last May. She stated she would seek the custody of their 14-month-old baby, Evelyne Rosetta.

ALLIED CASTES' DISABILITIES

Poona Conference Resolutions

(From A Correspondent.)
POONA, Nov. 22.

The Allied Castes of the Bombay Presidency held their Conference in the Assembly Hall of the Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya in Poona on 20|11|32, under the presidency of Mr. B. P. Wadke.

After Mr. P' K. Naik, Chairman of the Reception Committee, had welcomed the delegates, he referred to the work that was done since the public meeting of the Allied Castes which was held on 26-9-32 in Poona. He stated that the resolutions of the public meeting were forwarded to their excellencies the Governor of Bombay the Viceroy, the Prime Minister and members of the Round Table Conference. An interview was given to them by the Governor of Bombay and his Government had forwarded their memorial with its remarks to the Government of India, which was still under the consideration of the latter.

Mr. Wadke, in his presidential address, deplored the wrong to which the Allied Castes were subjected as a result of their being linked with Maratha caste proper in the matter of representation in the Legislature, share in the services and other previleges which had resulted in arresting the political advancement of the said castes which formed about 40 per cent of the entire population. He urged the necessity of organization and active work for the amelioration of their present condition.

Twenty-seven resolutions were passed, some expressing opinion on the proposed new constitution, some on the recommendations of the Franchise Committee, some describing their requirements under the new Constitution, and the rest to internal organization among themselves. The Conference expressed that it was for the Dominion Status within the Empire and it wanted the Federal form of Government for the whole of India and full Provincial Autonomy for the Bombay Presidency with provision for adequate allocation of Revenues to the Presidency as envisaged in the resolution passed by the Legislative Council in its last session. Should the States stand out then there should be immediate Federation of British India and Autonomy for the Provinces simultaneously and by a single measure of Reforms.

RESTRICTIONS ON DR CHOITRAM

(From Our Correspondent)
ALLAHABAD, Nov. 22.

Dr. Choitram Gidwani intended to proceed hortly to Benares for special Ayurvedic treatment there, but he was served with another order last night requiring him to proceed to Hyderabad (Sind) as soon as he was fit to do so and saying that, if he wished to proceed anywhere for special treatment, he could do so only after obtaining permission from the Bombay Government.

Since this noon, a batch of three policemer has been posted at the house of Mr. Gopalji Mehrotra where Dr Choitram is staying.

Dr. Choitram is now better than before but has not yet recovered from his illness and looks very weak. His doctor is of the opinion that any long journey will result in another relapse of illness, but the whole matter appears to rest entirely with the Bombay Government whose orders may be expected soon.

MR. JAMNADAS MEHTA AND G. I. P. UNION

Secretary On Protest Resolution Against Agent

The Secretary of the G.I.P. Railway Workers' Union writes:—

Mr. R. A. Khedgikar, the President of the G.I.P. Union was ordered to work under instructions of a person drawing Rs. 80 Mr. Khedgikar was in the grade of Rs. 120|. The person was one of his assistants. Mr. Khedgikar handed over a conditional resignation in protest, and the authorities accepted the resignation.

The statement made by Mr Jamnadas Mehta appearing in a local English Daily on the 19th inst. regarding this Union's resolution to hold demonstration on the 21st inst. as a protest against the attitude of the Agent is not correct as it is notified that the statement has evoked a great misunderstandng in some sections of the Staff. One would expect Mr. Mehta to know that the withdrawal of the Agent's recognition has got nothing to do with the legality or otherwise of running the Union. His assertions about the preparedness of the Union for the 'consequences' and its inability to 'shoulder heavy responsibility in view of the lack of funds, are incorrect. No Union in India had produced as many workers as this Union has the privilege to do

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NEW OIL-ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE

Speed Of 70 m. p. h.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The oil-electric locomotive and three mobile power houses the largest yet produced in Europe—were inspected yesterday by Mr. Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, at Newcastle works of Armstrong Shitworth Company. They will be shipped to Buenos Ayres for the Great Southern Railway. The units demonstrated had each brake horse power of 1,700. The locomotive is the second largest in the world and weighs 148 tons. It is geared for both heavy freight trains in the harvest season and for the fast passenger work with a speed of 70 miles per hour. The mobile power houses each weigh 130 tons and are for the use with eight coaches of 80 fee with a seating capacity for 1,000 passengers The units supply electric current to motors on their own axles and on the bogies of carriages.

THE CHEAPEST.

Mr. Runciman in a speech said that the oil-electric traction was adaption of the power which could be put to use not only by great railways but also by great manufacturers.

The diesel electric coach recently completed has been running on the London North Eastern service for six months. It had covered 25,000 miles without hitch The cost of fuel, lubricating oil and running and maintenance worked at less than one penny per coach mile and this was far cheaper than anything so far known.—B. O. W.

Alleged Harsh Treatment To Political Prisoners

FYZABAD, Nov. 22.

(By Mail).

Allegations of harsh treatment of political prisoners by authorities have appeared in the vernacular press, leading to several question being raised in the local Council. Inquiries, however, show that no force has been used in dealing with them nor any new regulations enforced, but old disciplinary regulations are being strictly enforced on account of the conduct of some political prisoners which is of late becoming disorderly.—A.P.

MUNICIPAL URDU SCHOOLS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The progress of Muslim education, even in an advanced City like Bombay, has been very slow and unsatisfactory. It is a well-known fact that the municipal Urdu schools are very backward; and yet, the reason why the Schools Committee has not so far taken strong action to improve the tone of its working, is shrowded in mystery. During such a period of national evolution, will the Hindu members maintain the same indifferent attitude, neglecting the Urdu schools to have their own fate? By such indifference, will they not be failing in their duty to their Mother country, as universal education which is imperative for national progress, cannot be achieved? There is an opportunity now for the Schools Committee to show their good-will and bring about improvement in the Urdu schools. Will the Schools Committee rise to the occasion for the benefit of the Muslims in particular and the nation in general?—Yours, etc.,

SYED MAHOMED.
Bombay, November 22.

EX-KAISER IS READY TO RULE

RETURN TO GERMANY —IF HE IS ASKED

GLAMORGAN, (By Mail).

"I am ready to return to Germany if my people desire it—but not otherwise," the ex-Kaiser Wilhelm told a Welsh vicar, who has just visited him in exile at Doorn Holland writes the Special Correspondent of the "People."

The vicar is the Rev. J. Llewellyn Thomas M.A., of Aberpergwm Glynneath, Glam., who resumed an acquaintanceship begun on a visit to Palestine many years ago. Before the war, Mr. Thomas also visited the Emperor in the Royal Palace at Berlin.

"We discussed the present gaiety of Berlin," said Mr. Thomas, when he reached home recently. "The ex-Kaiser declared that it was due to the Jews who were ruling the city.

"HANG THE KAISER."

"He was delighted to learn that Mr Lloyd George was better in health but said he could never understand why he had not explained his denial of the war-time phrase 'Hang the Kaiser.'

"I stayed at an hotel in Utrecht and on arriving there I found a letter awaiting me from the ex-Kaiser, saying that he would send his car on the following morning.

"I was welcomed like an old friend and had a most enjoyable time at Doorn. The ex-Kaiser kept up an animate conversation at table and during walks in the grounds, but our discussions were mainly on religious and social matters."

THIL BEATS LEN JOHNSON

Manchester Boxer Forced To Retire

PARIS. (By Mail.)

Len Johnson, the coloured boxer, from Manchester, was beaten by Marcel Thil, the middle-weight champion of the world, in mail week, a towel coming in from his corner at the start of the eighth round.

There were 25,000 spectators in the vast Palais des Sports, and the doors had to be closed an hour before the fight was due to start.

Johnson tried to keep Thil at a distance in the opening rounds, while the Frenchman wanted to mix it, and damaged Johnson a good deal with short upper cuts when they got to close quarters Thil's blows were the more powerful, and in the third and fourth rounds he took a definite lead. In the fifth round Johnson was clearly tired, but he scored with two fine straight left which reached Thil's jaw. However, he got his nose badly damaged by one of Thil's favourite short upper cuts and the injury was obviously handicapping him severely.

Johnson looked only half-conscious when he went to his corner at the end of the seventh round and, despite his seconds' ministrations, he could not answer the gong, so a towel was thrown in at the beginning of the next session.

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Possessing Unlicensed Wireless Receiving Set

Mr. Tayaballi Abdulla Proprietor, New Royal Coronation Restaurant, Churchgate House Churchgate Street, Bombay, was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay on the 22nd November 1932, on a charge of having a Wireless Receiving Set without a license under Sections 4 and 20 of the Indian Telegraph Act.

The accused pleaded not guilty, but the learned Magistrate found him guilty and convicted him and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50. Mr. S K Banerji Wireless Inspector, conducted the prosecution.

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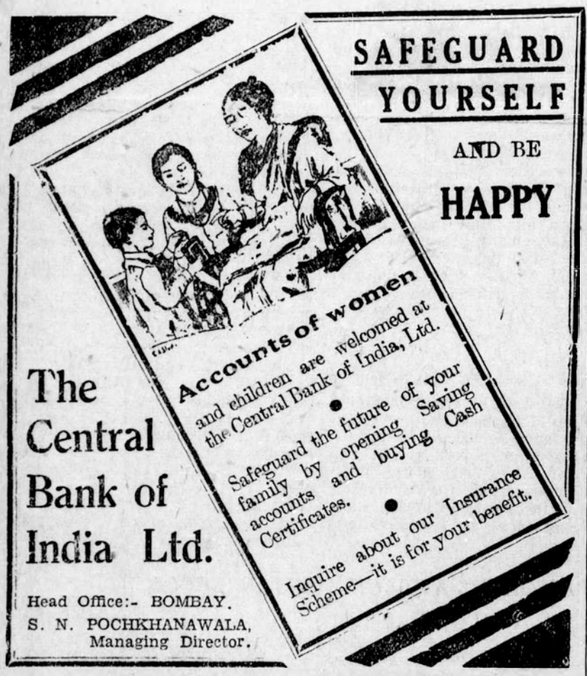
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Sriman MANI:—Writes in the "Swadesamitran":—
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Round Table Debate On Women's Enfranchisement

IRWIN SUGGESTS REFERENCE TO PROVINCES FOR SOLUTION

(REUTER'S ROUND TABLE SERVICE).
LONDON, Nov. 22.

It is understood that in the course of to-day's inconclusive debate on women's enfranchisement, considerable support was accorded to the suggestion, which is attributed to Lord Irwin, that a reference of the subject to provinces might help to facilitate the solution, while Begum Shah Nawaz is reported to have asked, that whatever solution was eventually reached, the proportion of women should in no way fall below 1 in 4.4.

When the Conference considered British Indian representation in the Federal Assembly, Mr. N. M. Joshi with the support of Sir A. P. Patro is understood to have urged that the deliberations would be facilitated, if the method of representation which the States were to adopt was first ascertained. But the matter was not pursued. It is understood that the Lothian Committee's recommendation for the enfranchisement of two per cent. of the depressed classes was adopted.

AWARD IS FINAL.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas asked for the representation of the Indian commerce and industry on the same basis as the European, but it was pointed out that the issue had been settled by the communal award, though his point was recorded.

Sir H. Gidney is reported to have asked why residents in areas such as Bangalore were excluded from British Indian franchise, and pointed out that they paid income tax to the Government of India. It is understood that the matter will be examined.—Reuter.

Details Of Discussion

LONDON, November 23.

The discussion on the enfranchisement of women lasted some hours, and some members considered that the question was of highest importance, while all were anxious to give the most sympathetic consideration and agreed that women's votes should be felt. Objections to the Lothian Commtitee's literacy provision included the contention that it was too low and that the upper primary standard was preferred; but on the whole, it seemed that the literacy test had an advantage, in view of the difficulties of getting a large number of women voters.

WIVES AND WIDOWS.

The real difficulty concerned the proposal to enfranchise wives and widows. Objections included the admission thereby of a large, number of illiterates and the contention that women always voted the same way as their husbands, and domestic and religious aspects. It did not seem possible that the conference could obtain a decided opinion on this question, and further examination was favoured.

With reference to British Indian seats on the Federal Assembly, it was pointed out that acquiescence in direct election should be without prejudice to the later decision on the size of the House with which it was connected.

PROVINCES TO SETTLE

Especially with regard to qualifications for wives and widows, it was generally opined that the matter should be further examined. It was also suggested for consideration whether satisfaction might be secured by giving a wide latitude to provinces to deal with the question.

DIRECT ELECTION.

At the conclusion of discussion, Lord Sankey left to attend the House of Lords, and Sir Samuel Hore presided. The Conference proceeded to the discussion of the method of election of British Indian seats to the Federal Assembly, also the franchise therefor.

The general view favoured direct election, and with regard to franchise, it was generally agreed that the present qualifications for provincial legislatures were suitable. As regards educational qualifications, the Conference appeared to favour the Lothian Committee's recommendations, and it was in this connection pointed out that objections to them in the case of provincial legislature did not have the same force administratively as in the case of the Assembly. The Conference meets again at 11 a.m. to-morrow—Reuter.

Hailsham On Indian Issues

LONDON, Nov. 22.

In the House of Lords, Lord Hailsham said that he was grateful for Lord Ponsonby's forebearance in not embarking in a discussion regarding India while the Round Table Conference was meeting in the same building, because as Lord Ponsonby said, it might conceivably hinder the success of discussions. Lord Hailsham added that the Government was embarking on discussions with an anxious desire to reach a solution of the difficult problem of constitutional advance in India, which shall be consistent in every way with the undertakings given in the last Round Table Conference, and which will be successful in finding a satisfactory measure of responsible self-government for India, at the same time, safeguarding essential interests, which we undertook, should not be neglected.—Reuter.

Labour Withdrawal Regretted

LONDON, Nov. 22.

In the House of Commons, Sir Herbert Samuel said that his followers were fully in accord with the Indian references in the King's speech and would gladly co-operate in giving full effect to the declaration which was endorsed by the House. They dissociated themselves entirely from Mr. Churchill's policy, feeling strongly that they could not permanently govern a great people like Indians merely by methods of crude coercion. He regretted the Labour withdrawal from the Round Table Conference, which he thought was an error, because there ought to be a full national unity in working out the necessary details to give a practical effect to the Parliamentary declaration. His followers would gladly co-operate in this effort until the new Indian constitution was enacted.—Reuter.

LANGUAGE OF PEACE AND FREEDOM

In Praise Of King's English

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Lord Reading, speaking at the dinner of the English Speaking Union, stressed the fact that English was a language of peace. He alluded to the Round Table Conference in which they were meeting a number of Indian friends, men of great intellect and great capacity, in no way inferior to that of the British delegates. They were men from the subcontinent of 350 million people, among whom there were less than 200,000 Europeans. Yet, they were discussing problems in English which had become the "lingua franca" in India.

It had always struck him, when in India, how strange and interesting it was that the Legislature debate was conducted in English, as a means, whereby gentleman from Madras would understand men from the Punjab. He recalled the remark of an independent minded Indian judge who, when the question of banishing English from the curriculum in Calcutta University arose, emphatically opposed the proposal, on the ground that English was the language of freedom which students must study for themselves.—Reuter.

Agricultural Uplift In Wada Taluka

(From A Correspondent).
BHIVANDI, Nov. 20.

The Deputy Collector, Dahanu Prant, Mr. S. Mohiuddin Shaikh had called the agriculturists of Wada Taluka, South part, to meet him for Jamabandi. A meeting for this purpose was held at Kudus on 19th inst. where about 400 peasants were present. Mr. Shaikh enlightened the people on such subjects as co-operation, modern methods of castration of bullocks, etc. by inviting officers of these departments to explain to the peasants their respective subjects.

Mr. Mokashi of the Provincial Co-operative Bank spoke on the need of co-operative organisation for effecting the sale of the produce of the agriculturists.

Mr. Shaikh, in his concluding remarks on this subject, urged the people to organise a co-operative sales union, and thus by eliminating the middle class man to secure their economic uplift. After this meeting the whole party moved to open ground where the veterinary surgeon showed the modern methods of castration by castrating a bull. This work over the group proceeded to a forest near-by where the correct system of cutting trees for "rabani" was explained to the people by Mr. Shaikh himself by holding a demonstration.

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Local residents may, if they choose enclose 4 Annas in coin instead of stamps and hand in their Entries at the Competition Counter — the Offices of the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar", and obtain receipts for the same.

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6. No correspondence will be entered into and all competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final, legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this competition and that all competitors accept to be governed by these rules.
7. All entries must be received not later than **24TH NOVEMBER 1932**
8. In case of ties, the Competition Manager reserves the right to divide the prizes at his discretion and his decision will be final. The first prize will be awarded for an all-correct solution.
9. Any number of entries may be submitted by each competitor provided a separate coupon solution and Entrance Fee are enclosed for each entry.
10. No competitor may win more than ONE prize.
11. No responsibility is accepted for non-receipt of entries.
12. This a joint competition appearing simultaneously in the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar."

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TITLES:—1. Progressive Womanhood. 2. Worship. 3. Ruin. 4. Melody. 5. Domestic Duties. 6. Woman's Pride. 7. Temptation. 8. Rural Toil. 9. Rest. 10. Harmony. 11. Womanly Duties. 12. Devotion. 13. Rustic Routine. 14. Dreamland. 15. Repose. 16. Farm Work.

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HINDU-MUSLIM-SIKH UNITY 'FAIT ACCOMPLI'

Shaukat Ali Warns Britain

"MUSLIMS WOULD ADOPT AGREEMENT IN ITS ENTIRETY" SAYS MALAVIYA

LONDON, November 23.

Maulana Shaukat Ali who was accompanied by his English wife dressed in leaf-green silk sari addressed a group of Labourites at Miss Wilkinson's house last night. He asserted that the Moslem leaders who accepted the Allahabad Agreement represented 90 per cent of the Moslems in India.

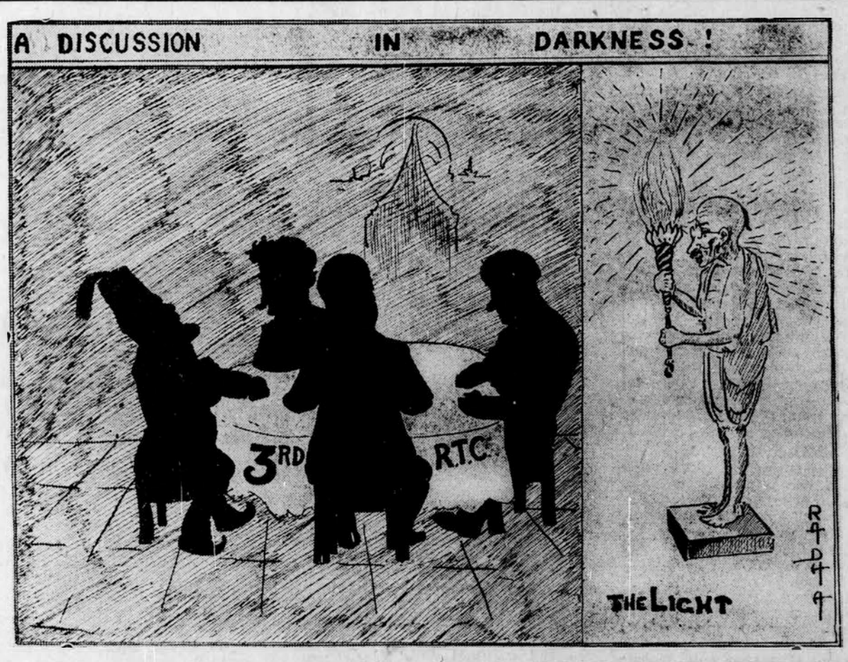
The Hindu-Muslim-Sikh Unity was now a "fait accompli" and their united political demands would be irresistible. The Moslems were fully prepared to give Britain the necessary guarantees with regard to Finance, Army, etc. in the transition stage, but he would strongly urge Britain to arrive at a settlement with the majorities of Indian people without any further delay.—Reuter.

Full Backing Of All Communities

ALLAHABAD, November 23.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has sent a cable to his friends in London stating that his cablegram about the unanimous decision of the Unity Conference was wholly correct, as an agreement on all the outstanding problems had been unanimously reached.

Dr. Moonje was a party to the Agreement and the Pandit thought that the Doctor would stand by it. The Pandit had also reasons to think that the Sikhs and the Muslims would honour the agreement. He felt certain that the somewhat hasty decision taken by a section of the Muslim Community at Delhi would be revised, and the Muslims would adopt the Agreement in its entirety. The Pandit thought those who were working to the contrary would be disappointed.—A.P.



SPLIT BETWEEN LABOUR AND GOVT.

PROPHETS FORECAST GENERAL ELECTION IN IRELAND

LONDON, Nov. 23.

The probability of a general election in the Irish Free State early in the New Year is indicated. A Dublin message says that Labourites who hold the balance of power in the Government are disgruntled owing to Government's delay in introducing the Transport Bill to deal with the serious plight of the Free State Railways. Employees of the Great Southern Railway have threatened to strike against reduction of wages.

A Deputation of Labourites visited the Minister of Industry, and it is reported that there is disappointment at the result of the interview, and the situation is described as critical.

Important developments are expected very shortly.

Labour demands the nationalisation of railways to which the Government are opposed.—Reuter.

CONGRESS WORKERS JAILED

(From A Correspondent.)

VIRAMGAM, Nov. 21.

Two Congress volunteers were arrested from Mandal in Viramgam Taluka and were sentenced to Rs. 51 fine or, in default, two months' rigorous imprisonment by the F. C. Magistrate, Viramgam.

A man known as the 32nd "Dictator" of Viramgam has been arrested at Detroj while p'cketing foreign cloth shops at Rampura. He has been brought to Viramgam.

Bhagwanji Vasam a young boy very recently released from Sabarmati Jail came to Viramgam yesterday to see his friends. He was arrested by the local police.

CREATION OF ORISSA INTO SEPARATE PROVINCE

Mr. B. Das To Watch Case In London

NEW DELHI, Nov. 21.

Mr. B Das, M.L.A., who has departed for London in an exclusive interview to the Associated Press, said:—

"The Oriya people are sending me to London to watch the case of Orissa and to assist the Raja Saheb of Khalikota, the Oriya delegate and other delegates of the R.T.C. with facts and figures for the immediate creation of the Orissa province. To me the case of Orissa is simpler than that of Sind. Orissa does not present the enormous financial difficulties, nor the political complexion, as Sind does. Yet I find the Allahabad Unity Conference has sanctioned the separation of Sind and the British Government has declared its separation subject to examination of Sind's financial position. Orrissa's financial self-sufficiency has been established to the satisfaction of the Government by the Orissa deputation that waited on His Excellency the Viceroy under the leadership of the Raja Saheb of Parlakimedi, during the last Simla session. Orissa does not ask for subvention but equitable adjustment of her inequitable financial burdens.—A.P.

Allahabad University Court Meeting

ALLAHABAD, November 23.

His Excellency Sir Malcolm Hailey as Chancellor of the Allahabad University presided over the Annual meeting of the University Court to-day. Pandit Iqbal Narayan Gurtu was declared elected, vice-Chancellor. His Excellency the Chancellor welcomed the choice made and hoped that they would have a peaceful and happy time.

His Excellency the Chancellor praised the services of Dr. Ganganath Jha, the retiring vice-Chancellor and wished him happiness and long life in his retirement.—A.P.

Arrest Of Communists

MUNICH, Nov. 22.

Sixteen persons, suspected to be leaders of a Communist plot to launch a political putsch in the Rheinsh Palatinate were arrested at Ludwigshafen last night.—Reuter.

GOLD REACHES HIGHEST LEVEL

FURTHER DROP IN STERLING

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Nov. 22.

On the Stock Exchange, a more hopeful sentiment has prevailed in the gilt-edged market, especially in the latter part of the day, and with selling pressure relaxed, prices show good recovery.

The only feature in other departments has been the renewed activity in the gold-mining shares. Most of the commodity markets have been slightly easier, but good business has been done in wheat, sugar and cocoa. Wall Street has been steady, but very quiet, pending the outcome of Hoover-Roosevelt conference. The value of sterling fell from 3.27/1/8, at the close of yesterday, to 3.26. Gold has risen to 126 shillings one penny for a fine ounce which is equivalent to thirty shillings for golden sovereign. This is the highest level since December.—Reuter.

Pound Rallies

(Special Cable).

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.

Pound opened at 3.25-1/2, rallied to 3.27-1/4 and closed at 3.27. Offerings following the rallies indicated that pressure was due to the belief that the Moratorium would not be extended.—Reuter.

NO GOING BACK TO GOLD STAND..D

Conditions For Restoration

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The question of Britain's returning to gold standard was referred to by Sir Herbert Samuel in a speech in the House of Commons debate on the address. Sir Herbert said we might be pressed by other nations at the coming Economic Conference to restore gold standard. The present position was a precarious one, and it might be said we ought to stabilise, but not yet, for we could not stabilise, until restrictions on international trade had been lessened, and the question of war debts settled. Unless that was done beforehand, return to gold standadd might result in the same forces which drove us off it before, forcing us off it again.—Reuter's Special.

Big Haul Of Sweepstake Tickets

LONDON, Nov. 23.

A serious effort to check the sale of Dublin Sweepstake tickets in England is indicated by the Customs at Liverpool seizing a large consignment of tickets the second big capture within a week, of the total face value of 120,000 sterling.—Reuter.

HOOVER MEETS ROOSEVELT

FATEFUL WAR DEBTS CONFERENCE

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.

The fateful war debts conference opened in the study of the White House at 3-40 p.m. Mr. Hoover, Mr. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Roosevelt and his adviser Professor Moley of the Columbia University were seated at the table in front of a crackling logfire. Secret Servicemen guarded the doors. Mr. Roosevelt in the evening will confer with Mr. Garner, the Vice-President-elect and Democratic leaders of the Congress who have already exchanged views.—Reuter.

Another Conference On War Debts

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.

At the termination of the two and a half hours' meeting, between Mr. Hoover and Mr. Roosevelt regarding war debts, it is officially stated that "it is felt that some progress has been made."

The President confers with the Congressmen to-morrow.—Reuter.

HITLER NOT TO FORM CABINET

BERLIN, Nov. 22.

It is learnt on good authority that Herr Hitler has decided not to attempt to form a Cabinet.—Reuter.

HEAVY ODDS AGAINST HITLER

Papen's Goes Up In Market

(Special Cable).

BERLIN, Nov. 22.

Herr Hitler, who is finding it difficult to decide whether to accept Von Hindenburg's offer of Chancellorship, conditional upon his obtaining the Reichstag Majority, has until Thursday night to reply

When his daylong conference with his lieutenants was adjourned, the Nazis merely announced that contact was still being maintained with the Presidential Palace Von Hindenburg replying in friendly terms to the points on which Herr Hitler had asked for enlightenment said that the "Presidial" Cabinet could not be led by the leader of a political party. Consequently, any Cabinet that Herr Hitler formed must be on Parliamentary basis. All indications are that Herr Hitler will fail to obtain sufficient support of parties. Meanwhile, Von Papen's stock is rising in the political market, which will not be surprised to find him in full authority again by the week-end.—Reuter.

WHILE GENEVA DEBATES

BIG BATTLE IN MANCHURIA

LONDON, Nov. 23.

Harbin.—A big battle is raging in North Manchuria where 35,000 Chinese volunteers are fiercely posing a Japanese force of similar strength. The Japanese claim to have captured Paichuan.—Reuter.

War Against Unemployment

LONDON, Nov. 23.

Mr. MacDonald's references in yesterday's debate to the "War Council" planning action in regard to unemployment is held to foreshadow a far r ching scheme of land settlement and restoration of rural industries, particularly the hydrogenation of coal, in which connection recent experiments have been most successful. It is stated that British firms are willing to invest heavily in it, provided Government guarante protection for by products like oil and petrol.—Reuter.

Yellow Press At It

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Photographs in one of the American "tabloid" newspapers, just reached London, which are described as libels on London people, were mentioned by Lord Hailsham, Secretary of State for War, at the Pilgrims Club luncheon in honour of the new American Consul General in London.

One photograph which purported to show mobs "storming Buckingham Palace" during the recent unemployed riots was actually a photograph taken in 1929 when the King returned to the palace after convalescence at Bognor, and trees are shown full of leaf, whereas the riots occurred in bleak October, when trees are leafless.

Another showed "beggars" racing beside Kings car "begging bread." Actually, the photograph was taken at Derby in 1928 when gypsies vie with one another to get "Kings penny".—Reuter.

"MAC" IS O. K.

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Nov. 22.

"Mr. MacDonald physically and mentally is fit man" declared his physician, Sir Thomas Horder, at the Health Resorts Association luncheon, thus disposing of all kinds of rumours that the Prime Minister is almost in imminent need of a bath chair. Sir Thomas described the rumours as a political move to mislead the public.—Reuter.

BOMBAY RIOTS IN COUNCIL

Nasik Jail Incident And Mr. Brelvi's Transfer To Yeravda

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The following questions were answered during the question hour in in the Bombay Legislative Council:—

Mr. R.R. Bakhale: Will the Hon. the Home and General Member be pleased to state—

(a) what articles of clothing are supplied to the "C" class prisoners for wearing and for bedding;

(b) how many times a month these articles are changed?

The Hon. Mr. W.F. Hudson: (a) The attention of the Hon. Member is invited to rule 887 of the Bombay Jail Manual, Part I.

(b) Two sets of clothing are issued to each prisoner to be worn alternatively. A prisoner can change from one set to the other as often as he likes and must wash them at least once a week. Additional blankets are given on medical grounds as required. Blankets are washed when necessary.

NASIK JAIL INCIDENT.

Mr. R.R. Bakhale: Will the Hon. the Home and General Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that towards the end of June last about a hundred "C" class political prisoners were removed from Sabarmati to the Nasik jail;

(b) whether it is a fact that some of them were beaten and some had their hands chained for a month and that consequently great excitement prevailed among the "B" class prisoners as a result of which Messrs. S.A. Brelvi and Jamnadas Dwarkadas were removed from Nasik to other jails?

The Hon. Mr. W.F. Hudson: (a) Yes.

(b) No.

CONDUCT OF SUPERINTENDENT

Mr. S.S. Tolani (Western Sind): Will the Hon. the Home and General Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 13th July 1932, all the "B" class prisoners in the Hyderabad Central Prison called for a sheet of paper each for complaining against the action of the Superintendent;

(b) whether it is a fact that a sheet of paper was given only to two of them;

(c) whether it is a fact that the complaint of Professor Ghanshyam Jethanand was not forwarded to the Inspector General of Prisons by the Superintendent;

(d) if so, what are his reasons therefor?

The Hon. Mr. W.F. Hudson: (a) Yes.

(b) No. Paper was given to those who required any.

(c) Yes.

(d) The petition was withheld in accordance with rule 452 of the Bombay Jail Manual, Part I.

BOMBAY RIOTS.

Mr. N.N. Patil (Kolaba District): Will the Hon. the Home and General Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 15th May 1932, at about 3-30 p.m., one Rama Mahadoo was taken alive by force from the Brass Factory at Bhandari Street No 22, Bombay, by the Muhammadans in the 2nd Bhandari Cross Lane opposite the Mosque, and was killed by them;

(b) whether it is a fact that the permanent Muhammadan residents of the Bhandari Street and 2nd Bhandari Cross Lane were amongst the rioters at the time of the murder of this man;

(c) if so, how many persons have been arrested from out of them and dealt with according to law;

(d) the names and addresses of those persons and the punishment inflicted on them?

The Hon. Mr. W.F. Hudson: (a) The Brass Factory at Bhandari St. was broken into by Muhammadans on the 15th May, 1932, and two Hindus were killed on that day in the locality. As neither of the dead bodies was identified and as Rama Mahadoo has not been seen or heard of since the 15th May, 1932, it is believed that one of the two dead bodies was his.

(b) There is no evidence to this effect.

(c) None.

(d) Does not arise.

PRISONERS ATTACK JAILORS

Riot In Jail Averted

(Special Cable).

OSLO, Nov. 23.

The opportune arrival of the police and Royal Guards nipped in the bud a serious riot at the ancient castle prison at Akerhus. Prisoners attacked jailors and set fire to the building, but surrendered when troops arrived.—Reuter.

MEERUT DEFENCE COMMITTEE IN LONDON

Conclusion Of Trial Demanded

LONDON, November 23.

A largely attended meeting of the Indian and English Socialist undergradutes at Oxford has formed a Meerut Defence Committee, and adopted a resolution addressed to Sir Samuel Hoare demanding conclusion of the Meerut trial.—Reuter.

BRIEF SPELL OF FREEDOM

Dartmoor Convicts Re-Arrested

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Nov. 23.

The tradition that it is impossible to escape from Dartmoor is borne out by the recapture of the two convicts, Gasken and Amey after six days of liberty. This is a record, though Gasken when previously escaped eluded pursuit for five days. The capture was made by two policemen on the railway line between Exeter and Crediton. The prisoners declared that frequently within an earshot of the pursuers, they had crouched in bushes, while searching aeroplanes were overhead. Once they saw blood-hounds within ten yards.—Reuter.

Indian Woman Rules Everywhere

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Begum Nurjehan Hussain, a Calcutta graduate, who is shortly proceeding to Bihar to teach after studying Western education, in a two-column interview to the "Evening News" discusses positions of Eastern and Western women. She says that many Westerners have a wrong idea of Indian women, who have always been emancipated. They may have been much behind the scenes, but throughout history, they have made politics, governed states and ruled households.—Reuter.

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